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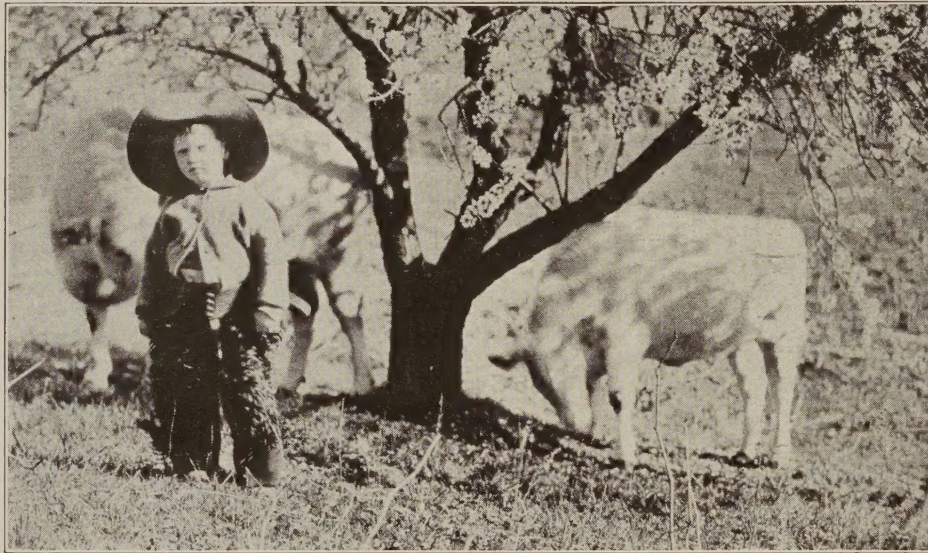
# THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



April  
1920

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association





*They Grow Fine Youngsters at Pacheco Ranch,  
Hollister, Calif.*



*Running a Two-Cylinder Before the Day of the Speed Cops.  
Photo Taken 22 Years Ago*



# The Call of the Herds



Courtesy A. G. & C. A. Horsley, Sioux Pass, Mont.

## *Happy Days*

varied colors; there is always an appeal that comes from the herds as they move in their contentment and freedom in deeply carpeted pastures.

Always in our minds there is the close association of grass with the thriving herds. And this appeal—how much stronger it is if there is comeliness of form and symmetry revealed by the animals as they take their way across the vale and up the slopes. And if the grass is plentiful the beauty of the scene is much enhanced.

Here in America most of us came from the soil and our early associations were amid scenes like these. There were formed, perhaps unconsciously on our part, an attachment for these scenes—an attachment that time does not sever. Within us all—or nearly all—there is the yearning to get back again to this environment; to feel the freshness of springtime out among the budding trees, the growing grasses and blooming flowers; to go among the kine and recall those happy days of youth.

There is no other desire like this and none more wholesome. So we are favored, those of us who still retain these associations, for we may go as we choose—and as often as we choose—out where the grass grows lush and the herds and flocks are scattered in quiet fashion over the landscape, betokening contentment and indicative of thrift.

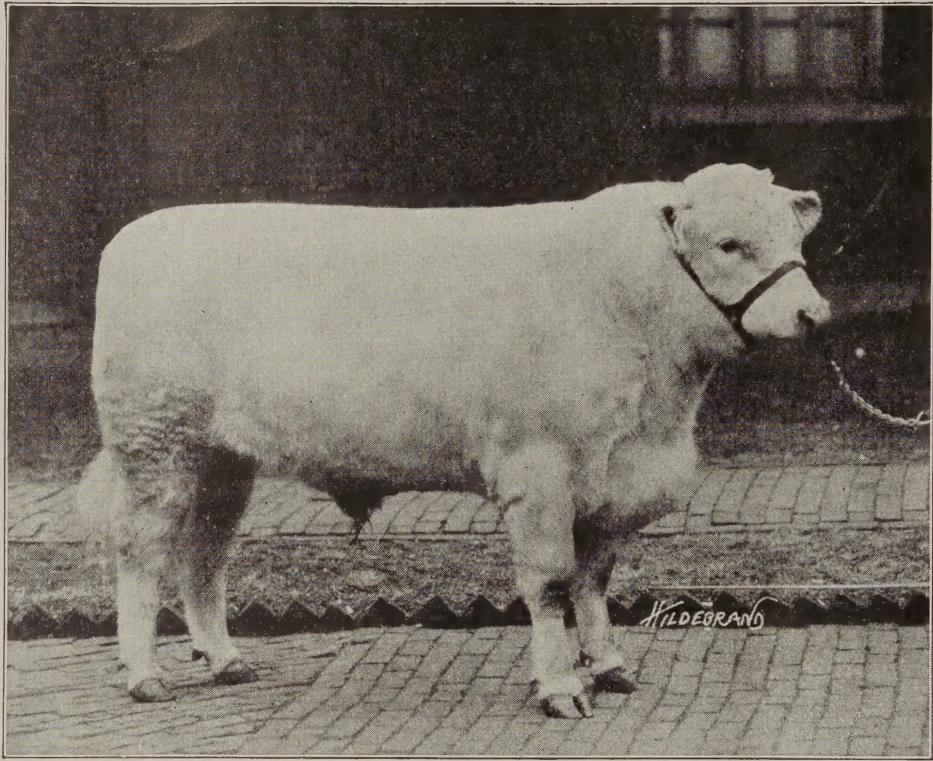
THE EDITOR.



Courtesy Chas. Mendenhall, Xenia, Ohio.

## *Pasture Scene at Sugar Lawn Farm*





Courtesy Dubes & Ohlson, Aurelia, Iowa.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Village Golden, a Typical Son of Villager*



Courtesy John O. Pew & Son, Ravenna, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

*This is the Type Used in Laying the Foundation at Ravendale Farm*





Courtesy Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr.

Photo by Lewis

*Who Wouldn't Be Proud of Heifers of This Type?*

# What the Judge Discovers

By Frank D. Tomson

How many times, Mr. Reader, have you, from the ringside, picked the winners in various Shorthorn classes drawn up for the judge's rating? Then again, how many times have you thought you had picked the winners and found that your selections were placed farther down the line by the judge? Has it ever occurred to you that it is quite an easy matter to "judge" cattle from the ringside? The reason is that the general outline of the animal is quickly noted and its general characteristics readily observed. That is, the outline and the characteristics that are discernable from a considerable distance. We have seen, more than once, men at the ringside arrive at their decisions quickly and manifest some impatience because the judges who were doing the work were not so rapid in making their decisions; but when this same man had the responsibility of placing the awards, he became very pains-taking and often very deliberate. The reason is that when one comes to make a careful ex-

amination and comparison of the various animals in the contests, he finds a good many characteristics that are not noted from a distant view. They find not a few weaknesses and a good many points of strength that are not observed from the ringside.

For instance, an animal having a wealth of hair always makes strong appeal to the spectators for this hair gives a bulky, thrifty, vigorous aspect to the animal and covers various possible irregularities in the architectural make-up of the individual. A showman always has the advantage whose entries show a wealth of hair. So it is when the judge comes to the "laying on of hands" he finds himself not infrequently at variance with the ringside "talent." These heavily coated animals rarely show any outstanding faults from a distant view. But a "close-up" view sometimes discloses imperfections which must be recognized and rated in accordance with the findings.

Whenever a judge finds an animal with a wealth of hair, he is a fortunate judge if he does not find imperfections underneath that necessitate his giving the animal a lower rating than the spectators are inclined to do; for just as certainly as he inclines to head the entry toward the foot of the class, he will run counter to the judgment and preferences of the on-lookers. And this is rather a painful experience.

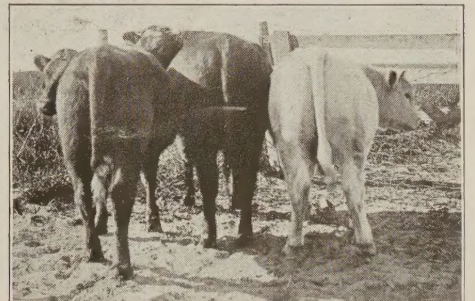
Naturally, a judge finds it more agreeable to have the confidence of the on-

lookers in his ratings. It makes for good fellowship; it confirms his judgment; it suggests that we are making progress in the matter of looking for and verifying certain types. But, when a judge is obliged to make his ratings in accordance with his findings of certain peculiarities, which spectators have not discerned, then there result differences of opinion, arguments and, perhaps, expressions of lack of confidence in the judge's ability to properly rate the entries. Usually these arguments are of a jovial nature, but occasionally the temperature rises and the expressions contain a show of feeling which does not contribute to the best of fellowship. Happily these rarely occur, but they do occur and this occurrence is often caused by the very fact that it is impossible, from a considerable distance, to as intelligently decide as to the relative value of different competing animals.

Of course it goes without saying, that occasionally a man is given the respon-

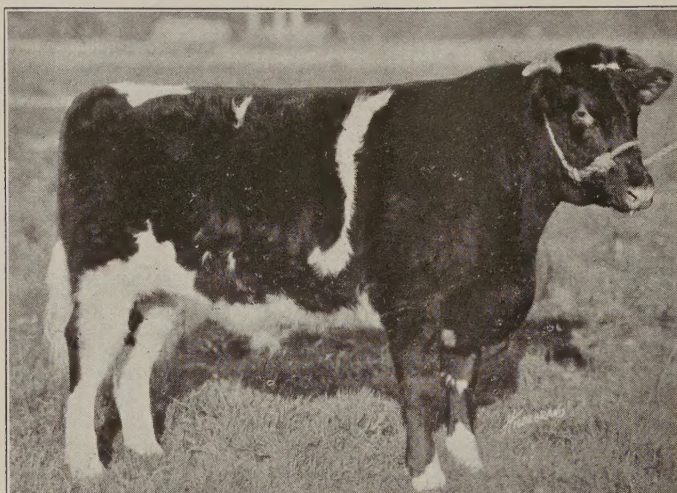


Courtesy G. W. Spring & Son, Trout Creek, Mont.  
*Treasure Girl 4th, a Grand Champion*



Courtesy J. P. Bay & Son, Lewis, Kans.  
*Three Thick Youngsters*

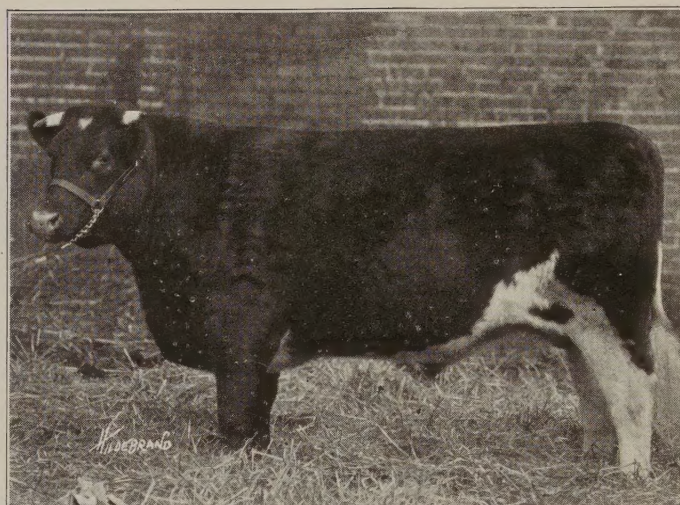




Courtesy Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Hercules 2d, Grand Champion Steer Over All Breeds,  
Pacific International, 1919*



Courtesy Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

*White Sox, Champion Shorthorn Steer, American  
Royal, 1919*

sibility of placing awards who "gets lost" or has a sort of stage fright or something, whatever it is, that prevents him from using the same sound, discriminating judgment that he would do in his own pasture or in a neighbor's paddock, in the comparison of various animals. It is a fact that many a man, known as a discriminating buyer and intelligent breeder, who knows his own herd and the worth and make-up of various herds, yet who lacks the peculiar skill required to go into a show ring and intelligently and consistently place the animals entered there. This seems a bit strange, doesn't it? Yet it is true.

But this is not the main point in question. When a judge of experience and recognized ability fails to make part of his awards conform to the current opinion of the ringside "talent" it must be because he discovers some characteristics, that are not apparent to those who do not give a close examination to the individuals.

Getting back to the matter of hair, we have seen many an animal that from a distant view, or even from a "close-up"

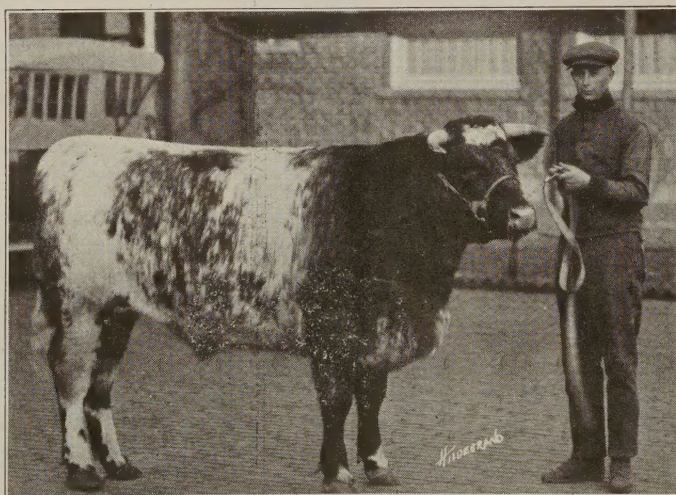
observation, gave the suggestion of great spread of rib and fullness back of the shoulders, but when the hand of the judge went over the animal it was found that there was a lack of fullness back of the shoulders and a scant spread of rib. But the hair, carefully combed out by the artistic herdsman, completely covered up these defects. Then a "break" in the back can be easily concealed when there is a wealth of hair, and how often it has been concealed!

But the adroit judge, the man of experience in hunting out these weak points, is able to uncover these defects and make his ratings accordingly, but not necessarily in harmony with the misled crowd of observers. So it is that a "nick" in the tail-head or bareness on the ribs or shoulders, or even on the back, are often fully obscured from view by this fortunate growth of hair—fortunate for the owner and for the animal.

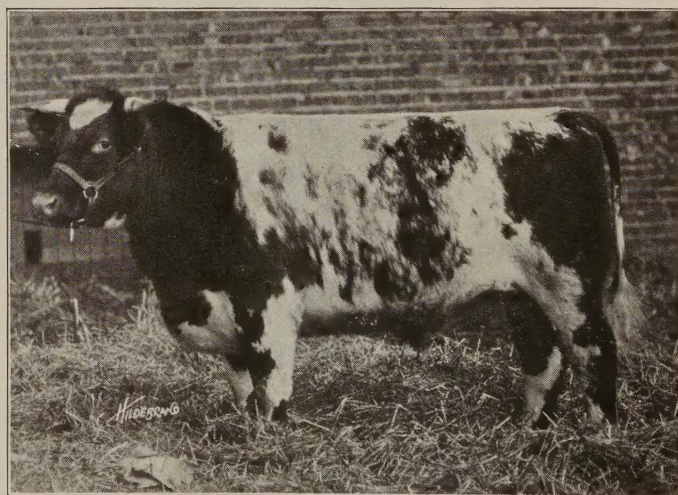
Do not misunderstand me; hair is an important possession in a beef animal. It suggests thriftiness, feeding quality and constitutional vigor. I remember that the exhibits of a certain firm some

years ago always came out in the show ring with a remarkable coat of hair. The bulkiness of these animals, as a result of their coats, was always a matter of comment. The exhibitors, realizing the value of a generous coat of hair, had arranged their barn, which was a very modest affair, with horizontal revolving fans which were operated by a gas engine. All through the heat of the summer these show candidates rested comfortably in their stalls with the cooling breeze from the fans blowing over them and the hair growing as it does in the fall, provided a heavy and beautiful coat. Then when these favored candidates made their appearance in the show ring the crowd, as a rule, became enthusiastic and a favorable sentiment was developed, and the judges, themselves, were compelled to hunt for any defects that might have existed. If they found them and moved the animals downward, the crowd questioned, as usual, the wisdom of the rating.

But there are other considerations. We have in mind an animal of rather unusual smoothness, but having a hard "touch." From a little distance this an-



*W. E. Weideburg, Nebraska, High Man in the Inter-  
national Students' Judging Contest, 1919. 91 Contestants*



Courtesy Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma

*Security. A Prize Winning Junior Yearling Steer,  
American Royal, 1919*



imal made a most favorable appeal, but as soon as a judge got his hand on her back or sides he detected immediately this defect. The owner had suffered in one or two contests as a result, but in showing at the International later he decided to play his best card and when the judge came by with the intention of "going over" his entry, the man said to him, out of the kindness (?) of his heart, "Don't go in by her; she kicks like the Devil and I'd rather lose out in the show than have you hurt." The judge was touched by this manifest consideration and refrained from giving the entry a close examination, relying on his eye for her merit, and, as a result, she stood much higher in her class than she had ever stood before, and much higher than she deserved.

Occasionally there is an animal in a show contest which has natural defects,

is thick and heavy, but which is quickly discernable by running the hand over the animal. If all of the observers could be permitted to go over the various candidates, as the judge should do, there would unquestionably be less variance of opinion, but as this is impracticable such difference of opinion will, no doubt, continue as shows go on.

Another feature enters into the matter of judging groups. An exhibitor who has been successful in winning places well up in the various classes, sees himself winning with his groups, but when the actual group contest comes, he may find himself considerably below his expectations. Naturally he "fails to understand" how he lost out. What he declines to recognize is that uniformity in the individuals making up the groups is given consideration, a fact that may entirely overcome the class ratings

has been accorded a winning place in a number of show contests and comes to one of the most important battles of the season, the owner has convinced himself that his entry is unbeatable and unconsciously he places an exaggerated estimate upon its merit. When this final show contest is called and he loses, he refuses to be comforted.

Such things occur year after year. We have witnessed them repeatedly. So many times, in fact, that whenever an important show contest is on, we feel a sense of sympathy, both for the judge and the exhibitor. The judge must act quickly. Perhaps he has never seen any of the animals in the various classes. Often he is obliged to work in a limited space which doesn't enable him to get as good a view of the animals as the importance of the occasion requires. The interested spectators crowd



Courtesy Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.

*First Prize Group Best Bull and Three Females, Third National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale*

Photo by Hildebrand

but by the expert treatment of the herdsman, with the assistance of a veterinarian, these defects have been "doctored"—a practice seldom used and that should be discouraged. From a distance the result of this "treatment" is not discernable and even a judge, if he is not alert and not looking for this sort of deception, may fail to observe it and fail to take it into consideration. Sometimes when there is a "drop" in the back it can be concealed by a loosening of the hide and injecting air underneath to level up the top-line. If the job is skillfully done it may even fool the judge, for he may pass it up unnoticed. Sometimes the tail head is smoothed up in this way.

Then there is the unevenness of the flesh covering, which is especially difficult to observe when the coat of hair

which he received on his individuals. In the breeder's young herds, calf herds, and get-of-sire classes, this matter of uniformity plays its most important part.

But we are getting away again from the main issue. Often an animal that has been heralded as a prospective winner with emphasis placed on its thickness, or some other important characteristic, loses out in the contest. Perhaps the winner may show a good deal more thickness than the loser and the crowd fail to observe it. This is a peculiar fact. It is due to the balancing up of each individual. In the one thickness may be emphasized for lack of some other strong points of development and in the case of the other, minimized because of these well developed qualities. It happens, too, that when an animal

around and without the slightest intention of doing so, greatly hinder the work of making the ratings. It would seem inevitable that many mistakes would be made, but whether they are made or not, it is scarcely possible that the observers will recognize all of the points of strength, or the lack of them, that the judge is obliged to consider. If he fails to satisfy the on-lookers he is the subject of criticism. This is the on-looker's privilege and he is apt to make frequent and persistent use of it.

On the other hand, when the exhibitor, having spent many months of time and effort in the preparation of his entries, fails to be given the rating that he sincerely and conscientiously believes he is entitled to, he feels that all of his effort and intensity of purpose have been, to an extent, without avail. So it is



that our sympathies are invariably—with the judge and—with the exhibitor. So it is that the crowd will often fail to see what the judge must take into consideration and has neither time nor opportunity to explain for the edification of the crowd.

But there is still another matter. It is the matter of "sticking to his type" which brings down upon the judge a great many criticisms. In one class the type represented will vary from that of the next class and perhaps the sit-

uation in the succeeding class will vary somewhat from the classes that follow. But the judge is supposed to pick, what in his judgment, is the best in its class for the winner and the second best for the next place, and so on. So he is obliged to vary his type when his selections are made. The only time that he can adhere to type is when the exhibitors send forward animals that are of one type with slight variations.

This responsibility of judging is an essential one, but it is not an enviable

one. It serves a very important purpose in the improvement of livestock. It opens the way for a great many discussions and argument, which, no doubt, has its educational value. Probably we are nearer to one type in our Shorthorn entries than ever in the history of the breed, but we have not yet reached the goal of absolute uniformity. We are on the way, but it is quite a long road and many a discussion there will be, many a disappointment, many an argument before we finally reach the goal.



Courtesy C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Richland Gipsy 2d, First Prize Class Winner. Sold in the Third National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale for \$3,200 to Logsdon & Messersmith, New Augusta, Ind.*

## Possibilities for Shorthorns in France

By Major E. N. Wentworth  
Chicago, Ill.

The constructive outlook American Shorthorn breeders have had during the last five years with reference to the export trade has caused many of them to think more than once of the possibility of placing their breed in the cattle depleted areas in France, to aid in the reconstruction work and to create a future market in which they may find an outlet for their surplus. Most of them are familiar with the fact that of our registered breeds of beef cattle the Shorthorn, or Durham as the French style it, is the only breed to have any sort of distribution in that country at present. While in the A. E. F., it was possible for me to visit cattle feeders

in at least three of the main French cattle districts, and outside of their native Charolais and Fribourgeois breeds the Shorthorn seemed to be the most favored by them.

French beef production is on an entirely different basis from that of England or America. The Latin races in general are not eaters of fat meat, and their ideal of a beef steer calls for an animal that will give heavily muscled cuts throughout which get their thickness from red meat rather than from overlaid or too richly marbled fat. On

this account, their Charolais breed which, in respect of frame, somewhat resembles our beefier kinds of Holstein-Friesian, is extremely popular, as it puts most of its feed into growth rather than finish and makes extraordinary gains on roots and rough feeds alone. Yet in the stables of every feeder handling Charolais steers I found Shorthorn steers side by side with them, and while they did not do quite as well under the French system of handling as the native kinds, each feeder assured me that they did better than any other foreign breed they had tried.

If my experience with French markets during the months I was overseas





Courtesy A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebr.

*Golden Treasure a Sort That Pleases*

Photo by Lewis

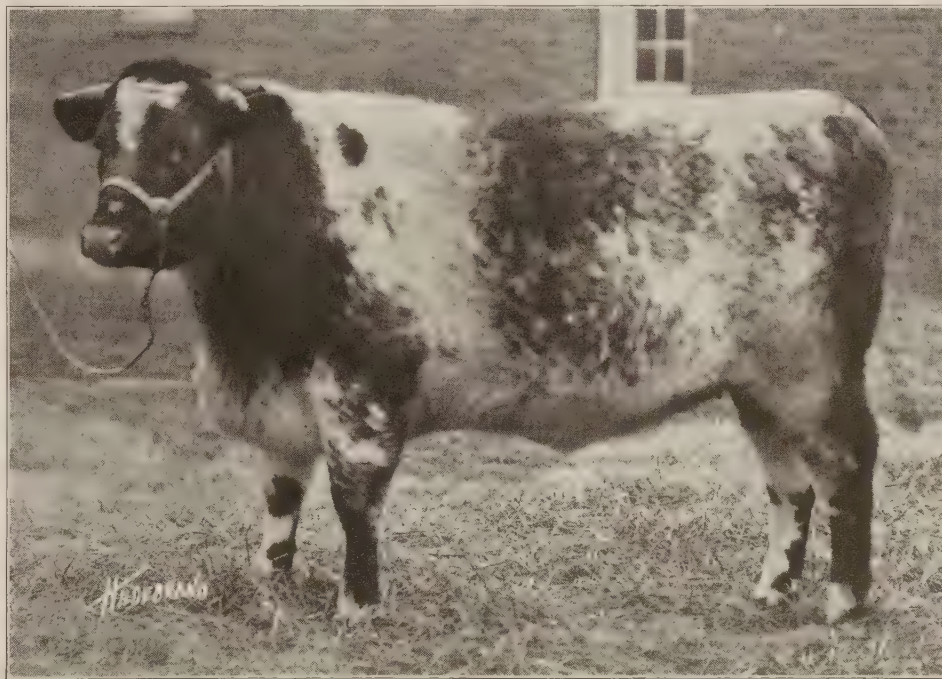
is at all representative of their normal conditions, the production of mature beef is only a small part of their industry. It was my impression from an examination of the menus at the different restaurants, from conversations with people in various walks of life as to their food in their own homes, and from an observation of the animals taken by the peasants to the markets of the different towns in which I was stationed, that veal was their standard of meat diet rather than beef. As may be imagined, the beef from an animal handled as described in the foregoing paragraph is rather tough, and not too delicately flavored. Veal, on the other hand, is quite tender, and while we do not admire its taste as much as beef, the French seem to think much more highly of it. As a matter of fact they seldom prepare meat without a sauce, dressing or flavoring to modify the natural qualities, and tenderness is really the essential in their viands. In the village market of some dozen places that I visited or was stationed, I should estimate that about 70 percent of the veal calves slaughtered were distinctly of Shorthorn blood and type, and more than one grizzled peasant told me that he could get more for "veaux de la Durham" than for veals of any other stock. There is more thickness and flavor to the Shorthorn calves than to any other breed they produce.

Similarly in the regions behind the old British front to the north and west of Paris, I observed many cattle of distinctly Shorthorn frame and makeup, albeit frequently of another color. Many of these cattle were black, and I was assured that their chief function was milk production, although their calves were normally vealed as elsewhere. The head and horn were typically of the "Durham" variety, however, and there was no mistaking the confor-

mation of rump and hindquarter or of udder. The French cattle have typically a coarser udder than the Shorthorn, with larger teats and less fore-udder development, while their rumps characteristically taper toward the rear, with high and very coarse tailheads. These traits were absent in the stock to which I refer, and there was a levelness and finish behind such as we are accustomed to in our own grades of red, white and roan. It is my belief that the French will absorb much more of this stock, as their needs are rather pressing for milk, butter and cheese.

If the Shorthorn breeder looks to

France as an understanding market for his purebreds, however, I fear that he will be disappointed. The average French stockman has little conception of pedigree as we know it, and only a few of the very best breeders pay much attention to the ancestry of their animals. They breed purely on a type basis, selecting their animals with reference to the purpose for which they are to be used, without the slightest attention as to how these animals are produced. We could more exactly say that they had standardbreds rather than purebreds, as the type rather than the blood is their guiding principle. On this account I do not feel that I can hold much hope to Shorthorn breeders who are realizing high returns on some of the widely sought Scotch families, but on the other hand I believe that there is a real market for the less fashionably bred animals, if only that market be established and cultivated. Of course any trading with France now is almost precluded because of the exchange situation, but some preliminary inquiries and stage setting may be worth while against the time when the exchange rates will be bettered. France is alive to the subject and has already purchased some animals in America, mostly dairy stock, under the direction of the well known Percheron breeder, Lieutenant Aveline, and while the situation is stagnant now, I am not at all certain but what the future contains many possibilities for the American Shorthorn men. The matter should be handled cooperatively, perhaps by the Association, as I believe that a profitable outlet may be found for some of the animals whose bloodlines handicap their disposition, despite a high individual merit.



Courtesy John T. Kramer &amp; Sons, Tulsa, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Emblem Lavender, Junior and Grand Champion Female,  
Southwest Livestock Show, 1920*



# Shorthorn Outlook in South America

Messrs. David Harrell and H. P. Morgan, representing the federal government, who have returned from their investigation of the possibilities for a purebred livestock export business, recently made a trip to Chicago and Denver for the purpose of consulting with the secretaries of the various breeders' associations. The results of their investigations were given orally in detailed form in order to acquaint these men as thoroughly as possible with this

export business may be briefly summarized by the fact that three different sets of conditions must be studied, namely: those in Brazil, in Uruguay, and in Argentina.

## BRAZIL

Just as the Shorthorn has been a pioneer in all new countries are found many animals among the various herds which show unmistakable signs of carrying this blood. Through the articles recently published by the Bureau of

ment work will be necessary in order to establish Shorthorns or any other breed in Brazil. The merits of the breed or of any breed in this country will, of course, determine its relative popularity in the long run but for the purpose of the American purebred livestock breeder an effort should be made to develop the business on a solid and lasting basis. Brazil, then, may be summarized as presenting an opportunity for the exportation of a class of Shorthorns which will be a well formed, useful, hardy type. The fancy breeding which commands such high prices in this and other countries is obviously not suited to the Brazilian trade for as a grading up project a large number of moderate priced animals whose value is based on their actual ability to perform and not necessarily their family history will meet with the most favor.

## URUGUAY

The problem as regards Uruguay appears more of a marketing proposition. Uruguayans in general are fairly familiar with purebred livestock and the points of excellence which we are forever considering in this country. It should at the outset be definitely understood that the people of this country understand livestock as we do, and while the value of the pedigree does not yet mean as much as in the United States or Argentina, yet the worth of the animal itself will be critically determined.

For a number of years there has been a steady improvement in the livestock of Uruguay and the fact that Argentina is in such close proximity has afforded an opportunity for ready importation of Shorthorns. Even with this, however, there is a decided tendency on the part of Uruguayans to prefer animals imported from United States or England.

Herefords have been developed until they occupy a little more prominent position than do the Shorthorns so that competition in Uruguay will not only be with the English and Argentine exporters but with the other breeds as well. The broad minded attitude of the breeders in this country is very pronounced, however, and the marketing of United States bred stock in Uruguay will be successful if conditions are carefully considered and a well worked out plan is followed in forming the connections. The recent generous patronage of Uruguayan buyers at the Congress and other sales and in private transactions is an indication of the trend of the trade.

## ARGENTINA

A large amount of information has been published on the conditions in Argentina as a result of which this country is today considered the stronghold of the Shorthorn. It is unquestionably true that this breed stands supreme in that country. At the auction sales fol-



Courtesy C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa,

Photo by Hildebrand

*Good Resolution, Champion Bull at the Third National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale. Sold to Uruguay for \$6,200*

situation. It is expected that the secretaries will be in an especially favorable position to transmit this information in the way of advice to breeders interested in the development of a market in South American countries. The editor of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA participated in one of these discussions and the general viewpoint as regards Shorthorns is herewith reproduced.

South America has been considered as a whole by almost every one who is not familiar with conditions on this continent. We have heard much of "South American Trade," "South American Interests," and "The Development of South America." This has led to the general impression that the livestock trade with South America could be summarized in a few words and that a general method of procedure could be recommended and would be applicable to any part considering, of course, extremes of climate. This, then, is the first question which occurs in considering the general impression of the livestock business with our southern neighbors. Eliminating the question of Paraguay as one too unfavorable for present action the outlook for the purebred

Markets, Murdo Mackenzie and others, a fairly good idea of the situation as it exists in Brazil today should be available to all. It must be borne in mind that the undeveloped aspect of this country is one which must be well considered in view of the development work necessary before a highclass trade may be expected. The Brazilian needs to improve his stock both from necessity and in order to compete in the world market with his meat.

In this he is being encouraged by the Brazilian Government, which is cooperating in every way possible, and in the development of the packing companies most of which are of American capital. The recent war has taught them the lesson of the value of quality and improved methods and it may be said that today Brazil stands on the threshold of an entirely changed attitude in her efforts to progress in her general livestock industry. The principal thing Shorthorn breeders will be interested in is the specific possibility of interesting this country in Shorthorns and unlike conditions in Uruguay and Argentina it cannot be considered a purely marketing problem. A large amount of develop-





Courtesy Dunndale Farms, Alexis, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

### *Daughters of Longfellow*

Following the recent Palermo Livestock Exposition at Buenos Aires, there were more than three and one-half times as many Shorthorns sold as all of the other cattle breeds combined, including dairy stock. So that the popularity of this breed in Argentina cannot be questioned.

This country may be considered a purely marketing proposition as the big question involved is the best method of securing our share of the trade which heretofore has been with England and a large share of which is likely to continue to be with this country. Here is an outlet for the very highest class of Shorthorn the United States can produce, and in fact, there will be very little possibility for a profitable sale of any but this class of animals in Argentina. Fully two-thirds of the 823 Shorthorns sold at a total price of \$2,299,946 U. S. were especially good individuals. Yet, even with this large number of animals sold there were several auction sales of imported stock a few weeks later at which high averages were made. Such a market as this is well worth developing and with especial attention to the details of the contacts made, a good permanent trade should result. Competition will not necessarily be as to price but rather as to the quality of the animals offered for sale, particularly if a few successful importations are made.

A shipment of 60 select Shorthorns will leave this country for Argentina early in April. This is the largest and best collection of Shorthorns that has ever been sent out from the United States and should have an important bearing on future trade.

All who are in touch with the Argentina situation recognize that the trade there will be commanded largely by placing the cattle on the ground there for this custom has become established.

### SUMMARY

There is an outlet then for all of the kinds of worthy animals which are raised in any surplus in the United States. The good animal with a plain pedigree for the Brazilian trade. The excellent animal not necessarily born in the purple for Uruguay and finally, champions and prize winners for Argentina. All three phases of this trade may be developed and the place the Shorthorn will take in this trade will

depend on the effort put forth on the part of the breeders to make permanent and satisfied customers. The volume of such a trade, of course, is impossible of estimation but undoubtedly a large number of animals may be exported annually and at a profit.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bureau of Markets is attempting to make arrangements to establish two livestock trade commissioners, one at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the other at Buenos Aires, Argentina. It will be the duty of these men to furnish the contacts between the United States exporter and the importer in these various countries. He will maintain a sort of bureau of information and be prepared to answer the inquiries of the interested breeders of these countries as to kind, quality and prices of animals in the United States, as well as something of their location. The fact that he will not represent any particular breed is expected to make his work doubly valuable from the standpoint of the permanency of the trade as well as beginnings. He will in turn be able to inform interested parties in the United States of op-

portunities for trade expansion and in cooperation with the Foreign Marketing Division and the purebred livestock section place the bureau in a position to assist those who become interested in exporting purebred livestock.

A further recommendation is that of sending a view herd to Brazil. A view herd placed in Brazil to be exhibited and later sold, for livestock may not be re-exported from South American countries to the United States, will not only afford the Brazilian breeders an opportunity to see good specimens of our stock similar to that which would be available for export but would serve to convince them of our sincerity in an attempt to develop a purebred export business with them. It is admitted that such a proposition would probably not pay expenses but if it could be worked out in such a way that the expense of the undertaking could be met, it is believed that the final results would more than justify any losses.

It is especially recommended that a show herd be sent to the Palermo Exposition this year which is to be international.

The entrance into the competition of United States bred Shorthorns with those from England and the locally bred Argentine stock would afford the finest kind of a comparison between the merits of the stock from these countries and would mean much more to the Argentine importers than all the literature which could be written on the subject.

A Brazilian company is now in the United States in quest of a meritorious collection of Shorthorns to be exported to that country early in the spring to be displayed there at various places as a view herd. This is a definite step toward establishing Shorthorn trade there.



McCone Bros., Redfield, S. D.

Photo by Risk

*Fair Sultan, Grand Champion Interstate Fair, Sioux City, 1919*





Courtesy R. G. Wood, Conshohocken, Pa.

*Shorthorns Have from the First Been Identified With Prosperous Agriculture in America*

# A Story of California Shorthorns

By B. O. Cowan

Santa Monica, Calif.

A century is but a brief span in the life of a nation, and the study of geographical and political history discloses many hasty and ill-advised opinions of legislators who for a time held in their hands the destiny of a race. When President Jefferson, in 1803, asked the ratification of the purchase of Louisiana Territory from France opposition was made by some New England Congressmen on the ground that such an immense addition of territory would prove the destruction of the republic. If some accommodating fairy could have lifted the curtain and revealed the subsequent development of that vast domain and the adjoining Pacific coast territory, it would have awakened surprise beyond expression. It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the value of that purchase, but in some localities single acres have produced more wealth than the cost of the whole empire. While the early settlement of California was mingled with much romance and was somewhat hindered by superstition, its occupation and development by English-speaking people is usually associated with the discovery of gold in 1848. The settler and home-maker followed hard on the heels of the fortune hunter, and only a few years after the "Argonauts of '49" trekked across the continent in "prairie schooners" or sailed through the Golden Gate and left their ships to rot in the Bay of San Francisco, Shorthorns made their appearance in California. The pioneer of the breed, so far as history has recorded, was a roan bull that came in 1852. In that year Nave & McCord of St. Joseph, Missouri, brought across some cattle and a wagon train of groceries and bacon, and to save the

bull from unnecessary travel he was led behind a wagon the entire distance. This bull might justly be called the "pathfinder" of the breed, but a few years later others came, some by a long and stormy sea voyage, but more by a wearisome journey by land, and within a decade several good herds were established. An enumeration of these will not be attempted here, yet I will mention the one founded in 1857 by D. M. Howard of San Mateo, which later under the ownership of the Howard Cattle Company continued until 1915. Other early herds existed for many years and were centers of Shorthorn influence and fountain heads for good blood for new herds of purebred and to improve range cattle. As pioneer improvers of range cattle, the laying of a good foundation on which other breeds have built, Shorthorn bulls gave to stockmen a substantial benefit for which the breed has never had proper credit. Of the blood that founded the herds in California a small part came direct from England, some from the Atlantic coast, much more from the central states and later some from the herd of Charles M. Ladd, Portland, Oregon. The present-day breeders of Shorthorns are an aggressive, wide-awake class of men and fully realize the importance of good sires, and an examination of many herds will show their faith has not been in vain nor their hope too long deferred.

The more modern reinvigorating California herds with the blood of noted sires in eastern herds began when J. H.

Glide purchased King Edward from D. R. Hanna and won grand champion prize at the Lewis & Clark Exposition in 1905. Later came herd bulls carrying the blood of Choice Goods, Whitehall Sultan, Avondale, Cumberland's Last, Double Dale, Ruberta's Choice, Gainford Marquis, Ringmaster and others. The more prominent herds of the state, as evidenced by exhibits of fairs, are Caledonia Farms, estate of Thomas B. Dibble, Dr. H. M. Elberg, T. S. Glide, Pacheco Cattle Company, Ormondale Company, T. T. Miller, W. M. Carruthers, W. A. Bond, Fair Oaks Ranch and Murphy Bros., while of dual-purpose Shorthorns the herds of Alexander & Kellogg and Thomas Harrison are of exceptional merit. There are many herds not included in this list. Only four of these herds have I had the pleasure of examining on the farms. That owned by Mr. Cebrian at Caledonia Farms, near Sacramento, and established during the last two years should be a source of encouragement both from the number and quality of the cattle it contains. It has over 400 cows, with imp. Caledonia and Gainford Matchless as chief herd bulls. A herd that I have examined more carefully than any other is that of the Pacheco Cattle Company. The manager and chief owner of this company is C. N. Hawkins, whose father was a boyhood associate of Mark Twain, near Hannibal, Mo. While I was pleased with my inspection of this herd, I was fascinated with the story of the early history of the ranch—a story that mingles romance with sober fact, having as chief characters a resolute American Indian and three Spanish families, with residences in California, Spain and Ireland



as interesting settings. The Indian in question was the protege of the influential Spanish family Pacheco, whose name he took. Through such influence, aided by an intelligence and business sagacity that must have been remarkable, he afterward secured from the Crown of Spain land grants in California aggregating 200,000 acres. He had several daughters by a wife of his own race, but the only one that escaped the poison administered by his avaricious son-in-law, who was lynched for his crimes, married into a prominent Castilian family lately arrived from Spain.

So Pacheco's immense estate was inherited by this daughter and her two daughters, both of whom married former residents of Spain. The present Pacheco ranch comprises 17,000 acres of mountain and valley land, which is part of one of the Spanish grants and it came by purchase direct from the granddaughter of its original owner, she being the second generation of this American-Castilian family. Some years earlier than the date of this purchase 16,000 acres of this same grant were sold for \$8,000, being fifty cents per acre, and some of it today with bearing fruit trees is valued at \$1,000 per acre. The Pacheco Cattle Company has about 150 purebred cows and 1,500 grade cattle. High class steers in carlots have been incidents at western markets, and entries of this company have been prize winners at leading stock shows. A picture of some of these steers was reproduced last spring in *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*. Two bulls that have proven impressive sires in the purebred herd are Truedale and Pacheco Lad 58th, son and grandson of Double Dale.

The most recent exhibition of the merit and strength of California Shorthorns was given at the California International held in San Francisco Nov. 1-8. The show was held on the grounds which in 1915 contained that marvelous collection of palaces which sprang into form and beauty with such swiftness as to suggest the use of a fairy's wand or Aladdin's lamp. The only remains of this wonderful expression of architectural beauty is the Palace of Fine Arts and the California building, and the latter housed the recent show. All herds previously mentioned herein, both in beef and milk classes, were represented in this show and gave abundant evidence that the breed in this state is in fine condition. While it is quite difficult, and not impossible, to accurately compare prize winners that are 1,000 to 2,000 miles apart, I am firmly convinced the champions of this show would look very attractive in any arena, east or west, and I am sure the keeper of the Hall of Fame for Shorthorn champions would have no ground for complaint if the breeders of California should ask space to record the names of Gainford Matchless, Bashan Augusta and Little Sweetheart.

In considering the present condition and future outlook for Shorthorns on the Pacific coast two factors give en-

couragement. One of these is that most breeders in selecting foundation stock insist on individual merit and are not carried away by pedigrees alone. There is a hopeful condition that should be encouraged everywhere. The second source of encouragement is the scarcity of cattle and the vast amount of unoccupied land on this coast. There is a shortage of cattle everywhere that is prophetic of good future demand. In most states in the Mississippi valley the number of cattle per square mile runs from 30 to 43, Iowa alone having more

conditions, but are facing the future with joyful expectation. Hence they are both standpatters and futurists, and I have great confidence in futurists in the development of Shorthorns.

To achieve any success with the name in the production of purebred livestock and to improve the breed with successive generations requires both a steadfast purpose and at least a reasonable permanence of occupation. In a large measure, at least, this accounts for the remarkable success of breeders whose herds have been maintained for a long period on the same farms and have descended from father to son. And this stability of occupation and devotion to the industry begets a sentiment that in most cases is connected with Shorthorn breeding. Financial success is the main incentive to commercial enterprises, but it would be a sad day for Shorthorns if that was the only motive of breeders. Very few who have been long in the business are free from this sentiment, this attachment which is much stronger than men usually have for an occupation. An illustration comes to mind. A man who had been with Shorthorns since his boyhood found it necessary to disperse his herd. When his favorites were gone he shed tears when he went into the empty barn. During the stock show at San Francisco a young man with a very pronounced limp in his walk told me something of his experience in France. When he had recovered sufficiently to take short walks from the hospital he sometimes went alone across a hill into a small valley. On one of these trips he came to a small pasture that inclosed some cows, and among them was one roan Shorthorn, the first one he had seen in France. He went into the pasture and sat for a long time on the grass among the wild flowers, looking at that cow and thinking of his home and his father's Shorthorns in California. It was something far more

#### READY FOR MAILING

The Record for Shorthorn Prize-winners containing the tabulated pedigrees and class rating of 1,260 show winners for the past twenty years is now ready for mailing.

This volume as finally compiled contains slightly under 500 pages. It is a valuable addition to Shorthorn literature. The price is \$2.00, which is less than its actual cost.

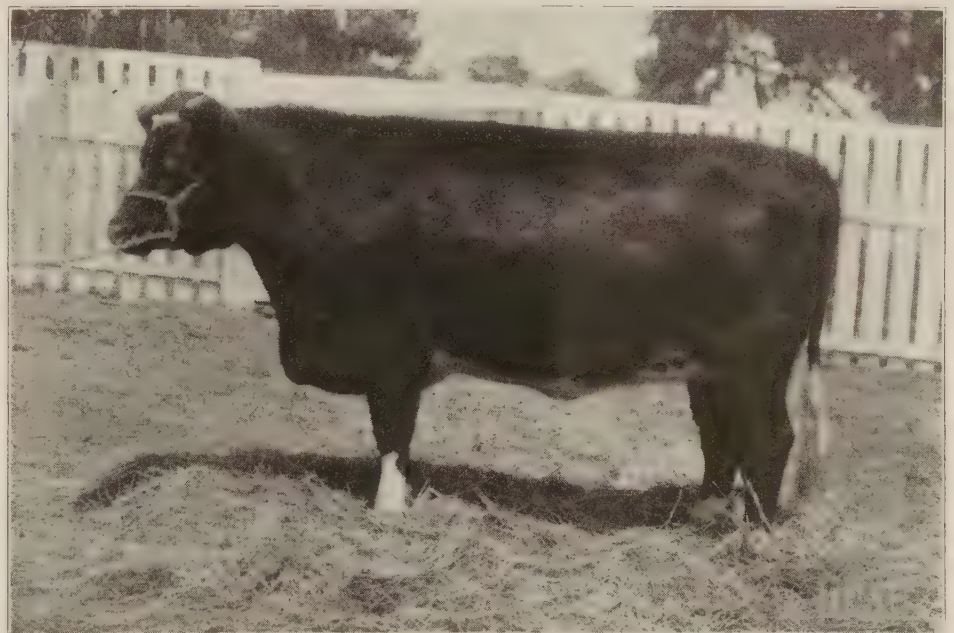
It is the purpose of the board of directors to continue to publish the records of the show winners in book form in the future.

Certainly no more useful work could be provided for text-book purposes in animal husbandry classes and the breeders' libraries.

Send requests to this office.

than 45, while the Pacific coast states, with a stretch of 1,400 miles in length, have an average of only 12. Washington has 16, California 13 and Oregon only 7.

Another hopeful indication which can be added to the ones just stated is that breeders are looking forward with confidence. So far as I am able to judge, they are not fully satisfied with present



Courtesy Ormondale Co., Redwood City, Calif.

*Little Sweetheart 2d, Full Sister to the Grand Champion Little Sweetheart*



commendable than curiosity that caused him to enter that pasture; it was a sentiment that had grown with him from boyhood, and under the circumstances it would have been neither unmanly nor unmilitary if he had felt more than an

ordinary tenderness. Many years ago when St. Louis staged the greatest Shorthorn show in America there was an intensely exciting contest for a big prize. When the decision was rendered and a negro herdsman, with wild shouts

of hallelujah, threw his arms around the neck of the winning bull, it was not because his master had won a great prize, but because his favorite bull, a dumb animal he really loved, had gained a great victory.



Courtesy W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

*A Typical Scene at Hedgewood Farm*

Photo by Hildebrand

# Getting on a Footing in Idaho

By Ray W. Felton

Boise, Idaho

Field Editor Idaho Farmer

When he found water and grass aplenty, John Streeter settled down. He had traveled far to find this combination in abundance. He loved cattle and because he loved them he ran them successfully. His destination was near the town of Mackay, Idaho. He still lives there and is prospering. Thousands more just like him have stopped in Idaho for the same reason—there is water and grass aplenty.

But I hear some of my good eastern friends who have never been away from the main line of railroad travel, ask:

"Water and grass in Idaho? All I could see was sagebrush."

Idaho is a peculiar state. Reaching it from the east one does pass through miles and miles of undeveloped land—sagebrush,—and sand. But off in the valleys and on some of the plains, one finds the ideal cattle country where there is water and grass, a temperate climate and thrifty, progressive folks. Reclamation of the desert is one of the phenomena of the west.

Most of these settlements are new. One is a patriarch if he has lived in Twin Falls county fifteen years. Water and grass in John Streeter's country means bunch grass and mountain streams; but to the new settlements water was taken from mountain reservoirs and rivers through long irrigation canals, and grass followed the water principally in the form of alfalfa.

Having the advantage of experience in other states added to their observa-

tions of the good and bad practices in other western settlements, the folks who began developing southern Idaho were in position to plan and build communities much as they desired them to be. Not all, but many, had money. There were few "shoestring" settlers. Many were inexperienced in farming, but had been successful in business. Possessing opportunity, financial ability and business acumen, these people set out to make the desert bloom. They succeeded, but it was not always easy to sell the bloom at a profit. Alfalfa was the great staple—the universal crop in the newly reclaimed areas. It produced astonishing yields. Seven tons to the acre were recorded in some sections. But by the time it was grown, harvested, baled and shipped a long distance to market, there was little margin.

Some years passed. Diversified crops brought prosperity. Towns sprang up and many people came. Still the question was, "can we not find some way to market alfalfa more profitably?"

The county agents and farm bureaus began preaching livestock—feeding these bumper yields of alfalfa on the farms where it was produced. Livestock was not a foreign subject in Idaho, but it had been carried on mainly as a range

business. Dairying was followed only in a few sections. There were few beef cattle on the new farms.

The "feed your alfalfa" movement took hold. It was a good thing and Idaho folks, always responsive, did not hesitate. They had the money to do about as they desired to do and they desired a way to permanency in agriculture. Livestock looked like that way. One began to note many small bunches of cattle in fields where there had been none before. Among the good cattle in the older settlements, a number of good Shorthorn herds had been in existence for a long time, but the development of breeds along right lines was given little attention by the latecomer when the first herds began to make their appearance on the new farms of the irrigated sections.

There was some talk of "thoroughbred" cattle and occasionally one would hear mention of Bill Jones' "full blooded Durham" bull. In spite of the lack of improvement or a definite, workable plan toward that end, Idaho cattle always were heard from. They were of great size and many a car of range-bred Idaho steers commanded high respect when they reached eastern or coast markets.

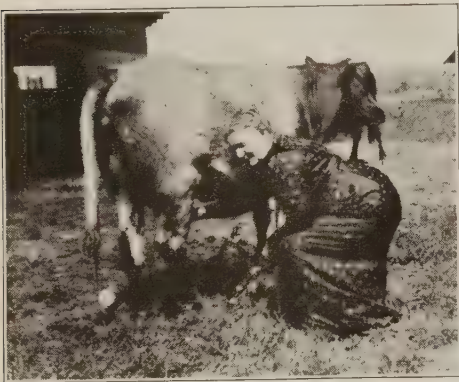
Then, in 1917, the state legislature, in response to insistent demands from some of the more progressive and far-seeing range men, enacted a law excluding all but purebred, registered sires from the public domain.



Farmers began to get a new notion of the cattle business. After all there must be a reason for the existence of record associations. More demands to "see his papers" were in evidence. Rising farm valuations meant there must be closer figuring. The owner of the average irrigated farm was a thinker. If he had not been a business man before he started farming, he acquired a good deal of information from his neighbor who was. If it was necessary to exclude the scrub bull from the range it was just as necessary to get him off the farm, if not more so. If the use of a good sire on a bunch of range cows would make so much difference in the calves, why wouldn't the result be still greater if both good cows and good bulls were used? This conclusion wasn't reached in a minute, but sentiment rapidly crystalized. The older Idaho breeders had known it a long time.

Always a popular farmer's cow, it was not strange that the Shorthorn found favor in progressive Idaho. Some of the earliest breeders boasted of their herds of "straight reds" and much seed stock from these herds found its way into new pastures. Shipments from the middle west began to arrive. Little as they knew about the purebred business, Idaho farmers soon demonstrated their ability to make fine discriminations. Breeders and dealers found the "tail-ends" wouldn't go well here. It is true that a number of shipments of very plain cattle were disposed of and probably even they made their owners some money, but the dealers found an inclination on the part of buyers to pay reasonably long prices for the better stuff.

Herd improvement has continued in a marked way for the past two years. Great strides have been made. The State Fair of Idaho was evidence of this last year. C. D. Bellows, of Mary-

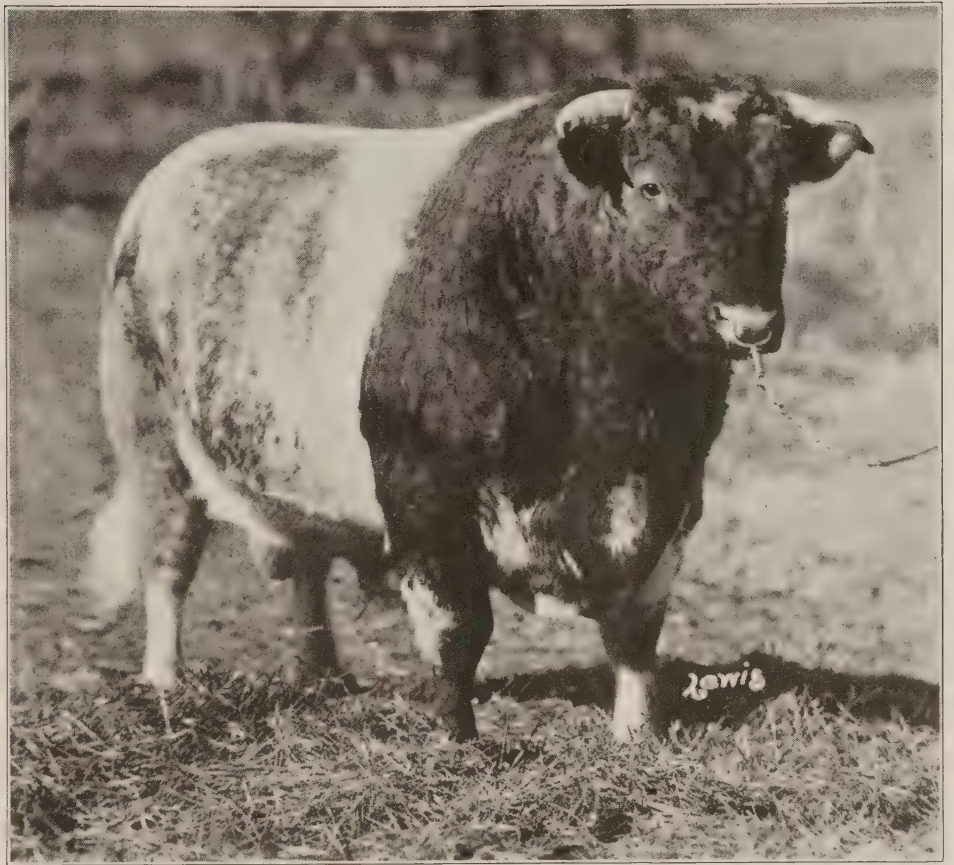


Courtesy Mrs. Mary Murphy, Houston, Texas

### *Let the Women Do the Work*

ville, Mo., was astonished at the quality of the various Shorthorn classes brought out for his judgment.

A feature of Shorthorn development in Idaho is the fact that nearly all of our breeders are farmers. We have very few Shorthorn men in this state who have downtown business addresses.



Courtesy A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebr.

Photo by Lewis

### *Gainford Marshal*

When you come to see Shorthorns in Idaho you will find their owners' homes adjoining the pastures. And you will find some of the best blood of the breed represented by splendid individuals reflecting intelligent care and approved breeding practices.

The winter shows held at Lewiston, Spokane and Portland have done a great deal to stimulate interest in better cattle. Our folks turn out to these shows and take the boys with them. The boys, incidentally, have a great chance in Idaho. Our farm bureau organization is on a going basis in thirty-five counties. In nearly every one of these counties a well-trained club leader is at work at the end of a junior farm bureau. He is preaching the gospel of better livestock. Some of these youngsters know more now about cattle than a majority of their parents did when they began to breed Shorthorns. In competition with some of these bright-eyed boys—and girls, too—the average man, in a judging contest, would find himself out on a limb.

Calf clubs have been organized in several counties and a lot of good heifers have been thus distributed. Many of the banks are sponsoring calf club activities and loaning money to the youngsters with which to buy Shorthorns. Loans are usually made direct to the boy or girl, his or her personal note being taken for the amount advanced.

Much good is being accomplished by the associations, of which there are a number, including the Twin Falls North

& South Side Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Twin Falls; the Payette Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association at New Plymouth; the Southeastern Idaho Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Blackfoot; the Minidoka-Cassia County Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Burley; the Lemhi Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Salmon; the Boise Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Caldwell; the Nezperce County Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Nezperce. In addition to these there is the Southern Idaho Association, comprising the Boise Valley, Twin Falls North & South Side, the Minidoka-Cassia County and the Southeastern Idaho Associations.

We are still new—very new—in the business, but we are making progress. Every year the cattle are brought to the fairs in a little better shape. On one field trip last July I found a number of blanketed herds being barn-fed for the fall shows. Some of our sales are yet unsightly by the appearance of poorly fitted stuff. We need sales pavilions in a number of localities and there is a movement on in a few places to provide them. While many of our new ranches are still raw, we have some wonderful show places and a number of real show herds. We believe we can grow out our young stuff in less time and get bigger-boned cattle with greater capacity and more rugged constitution than is possible east of the Rockies. We like it out here and so do the cattle. We—well, we have water and grass aplenty and we have settled down.



# In Ozark's Rolling Hills and Sheltered Valleys

By H. R. Nelson  
Springfield, Mo.

Editor of the Ozark Countryman

There were probably less than half a dozen breeders of registered cattle of any breed in that part of Missouri and Arkansas popularly known as the Ozark country, fifteen years ago. Today there are more than 150 breeders of Shorthorns actively engaged in breeding and selling their surplus stock, and as many more who are beginners or have not as yet sufficient surplus to be actively engaged in the production of breeding stock for market. This progress, from almost zero to such a satisfactory total, has been made so gradually and so quietly that only the breeders in other regions who have been supplying this

within the reach of the average small farmer a decade or so ago. Gradually by natural increase and a few judicious additions such as the small farmer and the man of limited capital would make, most of these herds have grown until today they are a constant source of surprise to the man who sees the offerings at local stock sales or views the exhibits at county fairs and larger shows.

Four years ago, realizing that in

made to merely sell the tops and secure a striking average of value for publicity only. Instead these sales have been used largely as a clearing house for all surplus, regardless of its age or attractiveness, as this was frankly the purpose of the association when organized. Bearing this in mind the record of these various sales is in itself illustrative of the progress made by the Shorthorn breeders of the Ozarks. In the first sale, held at Aurora, Mo., March 29, 1917, 21 lots were sold, at an average of \$221.40; 10 bulls averaged \$229.50; 11 cows averaged \$214.09. At this sale there was not half enough cattle for the buyers.

The second sale was held at Pierce City, Mo., November 16, 1917. There 12 head averaged \$206; 28 cows averaging \$236.14 and 14 bulls \$145.

The third sale at Springfield, Mo., March 30, 1918, where 58 head sold for an average of \$283.

A fourth sale was at Aurora, Mo., October 30, 1918, in which 35 head averaged \$200, 29 cows averaging \$210 and 6 bulls \$153.50. This sale was held when the war was absorbing all the activities, and the influenza was raging at its very height.

The fifth sale was held at Monett, Mo., March 29, 1919. Here 90 head sold for \$19,105, averaging \$214.40, 56 cows averaging \$252.30 and 34 bulls \$152.20.

The sixth sale was held at Springfield, Mo., October 4, 1919. The offering consisted of 58 head, selling with an average of \$281.29. 14 bulls sold for an average of \$270.36 and 44 cows sold at an average of \$284.77. These 58 head sold in an hour and forty minutes.

Of more recent origin, but equally striking in the progress made, is that of the kindred association, the Northwest Arkansas Breeders' Association, which during the past two years of its existence has climbed steadily, both in membership and in the strength of the offerings put up at public sales. At their sale at Fayetteville, Ark., last April an average of \$198 for 38 head was considered by those conversant with local conditions to be a splendid start toward better cattle for a region which until very recently was considered by the outsiders the natural habitat of the "line-back" steer and the "razor back" hog.



Courtesy Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

## *Mina Hedgewood, a First Prize Winner*

part of the country with foundation stock have been even partially aware of the real progress made. Such a quiet but steady growth has beyond a doubt been largely due to the peculiar adaptation of the Ozark region to the production of breeding stock. Possessed of abundant water and shade and thousands of acres of cheap pasture land, it is but natural that the man who is not by birth and inclination destined to be a dairyman should turn to the production of cattle and better beef cattle as a means of giving vent to a natural desire to be a better husbandman. Without exception, among the more than 150 herds of registered Shorthorns in the Ozark country, not a one has been established by the "check book" plan, whereby the purchaser blindly buys the best from breeding herds regardless of price and attempts to start where other men have left off after a lifetime of patient effort. To the contrary the average herd has started in a very small way, usually with half a dozen or so plainly bred matronly cows of the type which were quite numerous and

organization there was strength for the breeder as well as the merchant or the hod carrier, a number of the more energetic Shorthorn breeders in the Ozark country organized the Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It has been the custom since that time to hold two combination sales each year, in which the surplus stock from each man's herd was disposed of at public auction. In no case has an attempt been



Courtesy University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

## *Students' Judging and Fitting Contest*



It is impossible to mention the development of the Shorthorn breeding industry in the Ozarks without a word regarding a few of the pioneers who faced the ridicule of their neighbors in the early days when the owner of "thoroughbred" cattle was popularly supposed to be a harmless sort of fish who would logically end his days at the county farm. Among these were the Marbuts, Clinton and V. H., of Barry county, who not only have been active in the promotion of the Southwest Missouri Association but have sold Shorthorn bulls of their own breeding to scores of farmers in their section of the country who were convinced only by the most overwhelming object-lessons on the Marbut farms as to the value of purebred sires.

Another veteran of the firing line, whose herd dates back to the early days, is W. L. Allen of Lawrence county. Mr. Allen has probably been breeding cattle longer than any one man in Southwest Missouri, with the possible exception of A. W. McMehen of Greene county, whose herd contains blood lines from some of the oldest families, tribes that were famous a generation ago and helped to write the history of the "red, white and roan" in indelible letters over the great farming region west of the Mississippi. At a recent public auction Mr. McMehen, for instance, surprised auctioneer and fieldmen by offering for sale a daughter of the old and immortal Choice Goods. Yet quietly tucked away on the various farms of the Ozark country are to be found some of the best blood in America, which with a liberal infusion of modern families and straight Scotch females has been strengthened and made more popular.

Another long established herd, large



Courtesy John McCord & Son, Palos, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Imp. Marmion, Top Bull of the Third National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale. Sold for \$8,000 to Roy Housman, Huron, S. D.*

in numbers as well as strong in popular breeding families, is to be found on the Wilson Farms in Wright county.

Needless to say it is impossible to mention the Shorthorn development in this region and omit the Ewing Brothers, whose herd by its showing at state fairs and the American Royal has demonstrated their ability to hold their own with show herds from any part of the United States. These young men have added liberally to a well established foundation, from some of the best herds in the United States, and their modern constructive breeding has already achieved a place of its own which is

well recognized in Shorthorn circles everywhere.

Much to the surprise of those who had been laboring under false notions concerning the Ozark region as the home of good cattle was the exhibit made at the Ozark Stock Show held for the first time last fall. Those among the nearly 60,000 visitors who came to see the best in cattle and swine which the Ozark country could produce were not a little surprised at the showing made by the Shorthorn breed. With some 120 head of cattle from the herds of 18 exhibitors, with all but one herd strictly from the Ozark country, there was a display of the great old breed which could well satisfy the most fastidious believer in type, conformation and utility as well as show qualities. The judging of these classes, which were all well filled, required the better part of three days, and the ring was surrounded at all times by hundreds of interested breeders and farmers who carried away with them a still deeper love for good cattle of the real beef kind. It is not necessary to be a prophet nor even related in marriage to one, to predict that the growth of the Shorthorn breed in this the logical cattle grazing country of the central states will be as great or even more striking during the next ten years than it has been during the past decade. Breeders on the high priced lands in the cornbelt will have some serious competition and encounter some more of those surprises which are so necessary for the healthy growth of any breed or industry.

They are patient, persistent folk—those who live in the sheltered valleys and rolling hills which ignorant "outlanders" libelously refer to as "the Ozark Mountains." And they have tasted the joys as well as the profits of breeding good cattle. The Ozark bred Shorthorn has arrived. Watch his step.



Courtesy Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.

*Pine's Renown by Lord Avondale*



# The Riley County, Kansas, Calf Club

By G. C. Wheeler

Topeka, Kan.

Associate Editor Kansas Farmer,

With shining eyes the boys and girls of the Riley County Shorthorn Calf Club tell of their work in feeding and caring for their calves. Pride in the ownership of a choicely bred Shorthorn heifer is making play of what might be considered disagreeable work. There are 24 members in this club, and all are full of enthusiasm.

In company with W. A. Cochel, field representative of the American Shorthorn Association, I recently spent a most enjoyable half-day among the members of this Riley county calf club. No one could make such a trip and witness the enthusiasm with which the members told of their achievements and asked questions on feeding and management, without being convinced of the value of club work in building character and habits of thrift into the lives of the boys and girls.

On a 50-acre farm up the Blue river a few miles from Manhattan we found Charles Allen, a boy 13 or 14 years old, unloading and stacking some corn fodder with the help of the eldest of his seven sisters, and there was not the slightest indication that he felt abused because he had to work on this Saturday holiday, while other boys might be playing. His heifer was in the yard with some other cattle, and he hastened to put a halter on her, meanwhile explaining that he didn't have much time to train her in leading because he was so busy. We asked Charles what his father was charging him for the feed his heifer consumed, and he replied that he was paying for it by hauling

fodder and doing other chore work about the little farm while his father worked away from home. He is also earning \$5 a week building fires in the schoolhouse furnace and carrying ashes. Looking into the future, one might easily visualize this boy as a constructive breeder of improved livestock, who would date the beginning of his career back to the time when he had made



Courtesy O. J. Hagan, Effingham, Kans.

## Calf Club Workers

play of work because he was acquiring ownership of a choicely bred Shorthorn heifer.

A few miles farther up the Blue we visited Everett White. Everett's heifer was broken to lead and he proudly led her out to pose for a picture. Mr. White is keenly interested in his boy's undertaking. He asked if it would be desirable to breed this heifer to a new bull his neighbor, Lank Estis, had just obtained. Mr. Cochel knew all about this

bull, for he had been instrumental in putting Mr. Estis in touch with his former owner in Greenwood county, and the two men had made an exchange of herd bulls to their mutual advantage. "His sire is Lord Avondale, one of the best bred bulls of the breed," said Mr. Cochel. "You couldn't go wrong in breeding this heifer to such a sire." This conversation pointed to the beginning of a purebred herd on this rented farm, perhaps with the father and son as partners in the firm.

The average cost of the heifers distributed to the members of this club was \$150. They were grouped in classes, the heifers in the highest priced class costing \$165. Mr. Cochel, who purchased the calves, set his mark high, believing it worth while to start a group of young people with animals any breeder would be glad to have in his herd.

The club was financed by the banks of Manhattan, each boy or girl giving a note at 6 percent for the purchase price of the calf drawn. On the day the calves were distributed, November 8, they were placed by competent judges in the order of their merit from No. 1 on down to No. 24. After the calves were grouped and valued, the boys and girls drew numbers, each getting the calf corresponding to the number drawn. They are all to be entered in a sale to be held during commencement week at the agricultural college by the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Forty carefully selected animals are to be consigned to this sale in addition to the 24 club heifers. Each club member is privileged to bid on his own calf, if he wishes to retain it. Breeders will be asked to bid strictly on a business basis, so that the value of each heifer as it is appraised in the auction ring will be a true measure of its worth. It would be most unfortunate to mislead any boy or girl as to just what had been accomplished. In some instances ambitious breeders have bid club animals up to fictitious values, thus giving young people an entirely wrong impression of the livestock business.

That good feeding and care go with good animals is one of the first lessons to be learned in handling improved livestock. The members of the Riley county club are evidently well grounded in this fundamental principle. Every calf seen had made good gains and was in thrifty, growthy condition. This is an indication of good leadership and Mr. Cochel is to be commended for his success in getting the members of this club to feed their calves as purebred animals should be fed. Everett White's heifer weighed 640 pounds, January 29, the day she was a year old. She weighed 450 pounds November 8, so had made a gain of 190 pounds in 82 days, or at the rate of more than 2 pounds



Courtesy John O. Pew & Son, Ravenna, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Imp. Glaryford Augustus, Second Prize Two-Year-Old, International, 1919*



a day. None of the other calves seen had been weighed, but some had apparently made even better gains than this one. At each place visited the question of feed came up, the club members telling what they were feeding and eagerly asking for suggestions.

Just before the noon hour we headed up a little creek leading into the hills of Pottawatomie county, and after following the winding road until it almost ran out, came to the Springer farm where there are two club members, Carroll, aged 12, and his sister Clara. Here we found the beginning of a good purebred herd headed by a white bull purchased at the American Royal Shorthorn sale last fall. We gladly accepted the invitation to dinner, and after the meal went out to see the heifers, accompanied by the whole family. While we were at the table Clara had slipped out, and on her return we charged her with making an inspection of her heifer to be sure she was properly curled and primed for visitors, to which charge she blushing pleaded guilty. Carroll and an older brother have been running a line of traps in partnership and they have made enough money from the sale of furs to pay off the note when it comes due.

A walk of a half mile over a bluff and down into a sheltered valley brought us to a typical livestock farm where cows and baby calves were lying down on the sunny side of the slope, forming a perfect picture of contentment. This was the home of another club member, Wilma Pittman. Not knowing we were coming, Wilma had just gone to Manhattan with some neighbors, who had come by in their car. We inspected her heifer, however, and found it fully up to the standard of the others we had seen.

The last club member visited was Blythe Morris, who with his widowed mother is handling a little farm on the banks of the Kaw river, a mile or so south of Manhattan. Blythe had drawn one of the youngest of the calves, a

beautiful roan, and one could look into the future and see her develop into a real foundation cow. This calf had not been trained to lead as yet. Mr. Cochel gave Blythe some suggestions on how to go about training her, explaining that the sale was to be held May 24, and that the heifer should be handled and led enough to make a proper showing at that time.

#### GENERAL EXECUTIVE

The Board of Directors have created the office of "General Executive" under the amended by-laws and have elected F. W. Harding to that office at the same salary that he has been receiving as secretary. This change is made on account of the increasing duties of an executive nature within and without the office due to the expansion of the business.

P. K. Groves, formerly assistant secretary, was elected secretary at the same salary voted him at the beginning of the current year and the office of assistant secretary was discontinued.

Cash prizes will be awarded to the club members on the day of the sale as a reward for the work they have done. John R. Tomson, former president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association; Mr. Cochel, field representative, and the Manhattan chamber of commerce have contributed to this prize fund, which amounts to about \$240.

The awards will be made on three separate points. The heifers will first be judged strictly on their merits, just as they would be placed at a fair or show. Next, each boy or girl will be ranked in accordance with the gains made on the calves, the one having made the largest gain ranking first, and so on down. The third ranking will be on the basis of the improvement club members have made in their calves. A

record was kept of the placing on the day of the distribution. This will be compared with the official placing on sale day, May 24, and the boy or girl having raised the rank of his or her calf the most will be given first place, and so on.

The final standing of each club member will be determined by adding the order of rank in the three different methods of placing. The one totaling the smallest numerically will be the one standing first, and so on to the last. For example, a boy might have had a calf standing fourth in the original ranking, but had made next to the largest gains in weight, and had his calf placed first, raising it four places, or more than any other member had done. His final standing would be obtained by adding 4, his original placing, 2, his standing on gains made, and 1, his standing in raising the rank of the calf judged on its merits, or a total of 7, which if less than the sum of the rankings of any other member, would place him first.

Only about half of the club members were visited on this trip, but what we saw and heard convinced us that this club will be the means of materially advancing the cause of purebred livestock in this community. Mr. Cochel, who has kept in fairly close touch with the different club members, now expects that 16 or 18 of the 24 heifers will be retained by the present owners. Of course any boy or girl is privileged to let his heifer go in the sale and pocket the profit. In view of the fact that Shorthorn breeders consider such heifers to be worth \$200 at least and are willing to pay that much for them on a strictly business basis, there will be plenty of temptation for club members to let their calves go. If two-thirds of the members of this club hold their heifers, either paying the notes in cash, or arranging for an extension of credit, it will demonstrate the constructive value of such a club in livestock improvement and character building.

## Financial Support for Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Boys' and girls' club work throughout eastern Washington, northern Idaho and western Montana is this year being given added impetus by the Exchange National Bank of Spokane.

It was in the spring of 1916 that this financial institution inaugurated club work in Spokane county. President Edwin T. Coman started the ball rolling at that time by announcing the bank would finance any boy or girl in the purchase of a pig at a reasonable rate of interest and for a reasonable length of time. According to the county agricultural agent, who directed these first efforts, the movement inaugurated at that time has revolutionized the purebred hog industry in the county. Not only did it demonstrate the value of the purebred and make possible substan-

By E. F. Averill

Spokane, Wash.

Agriculturist, Exchange National Bank.

tial financial returns to the boys and girls engaged in the work, but it has also developed some very successful breeders of purebred hogs. The inauguration of the boys' and girls' pig clubs was followed by the announcement that the bank would agree to finance the purchase of purebred sires by individuals or community cattle associations having responsible directors upon a basis of two years' time with interest at six percent, payable semi-annually, provided that one-half of the purchase price of the animal be paid at the end of the first year. Thirty head of pure-

bred sires were purchased the first year this plan was placed in force. The system is still in successful operation.

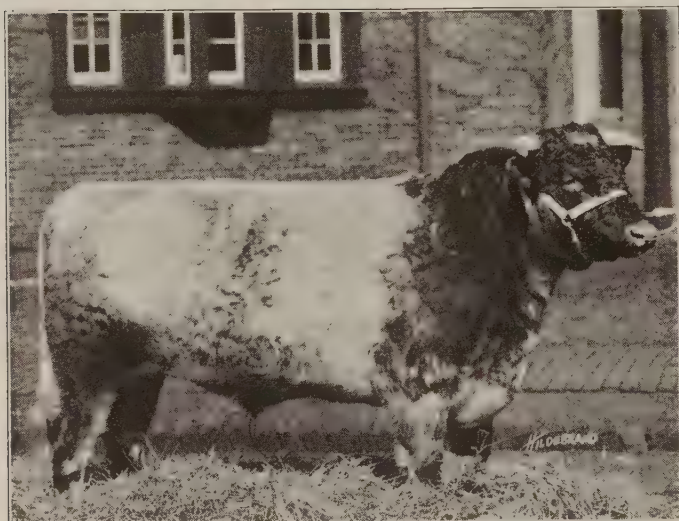
On the 1st of October of last year the bank employed an agriculturist. Among his several activities is that of co-operating with county agricultural agents and county club owners in the territory named above. He is working in complete harmony with these people, seeking to bring to their aid the assistance of the country banks as well as that of the Exchange National Bank. Every kind of livestock club project included in the programs of the directors of extension work for the three states is being given material support. Only those projects approved by these men are given financial backing.

(Continued on page 20.)



# Bulls of the Hartnett Importation

Note Their New Owners



John Ross, Fort Wayne, Ind.

*Balnakyle Clipper King*



John O. Pew & Son, Ravenna, Ohio

*Brigadier of Droagh*



Springdale Farm, Rogers, N. D.

*Bridgebank Nigel*



Geo. T. Stallings, Haddock, Ga.

*Moresby A. D. C.*



Fred Spurgeon, Ligonier, Ind.

*Bridgebank Choice*



S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.

*Boquhan Lewis*





Ormondale Ranch, Redwood City, Calif.

*Boquhan Guinea Stamp*



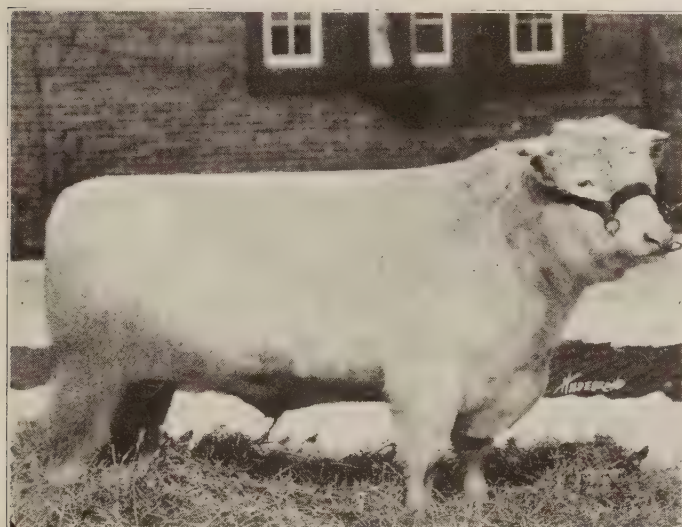
Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis., and Wheaton, Ill.

*Scottie*



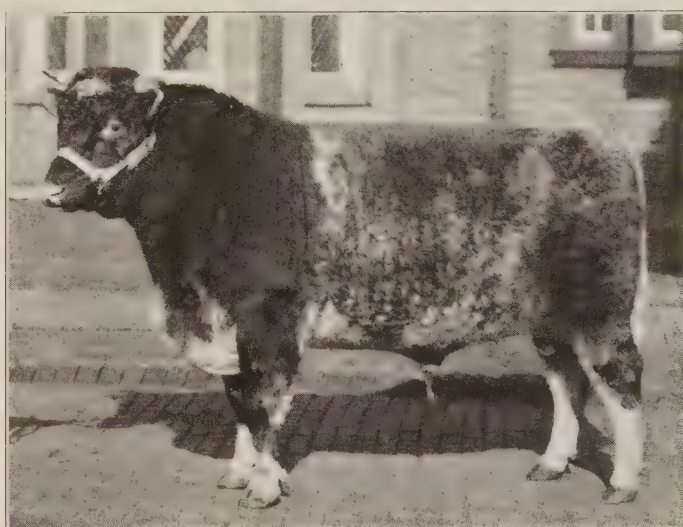
F. F. Bade, Wabasha, Minn.

*Irish Poplin*



Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas

*Cullisse Band Sergeant*



F. R. McDermand, Kansas City, Mo.

*Benham Monarch*



J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Texas

*Naemoor Bedesman*



J. Selby Badt, Wells, Nev.

*Corston Masher*

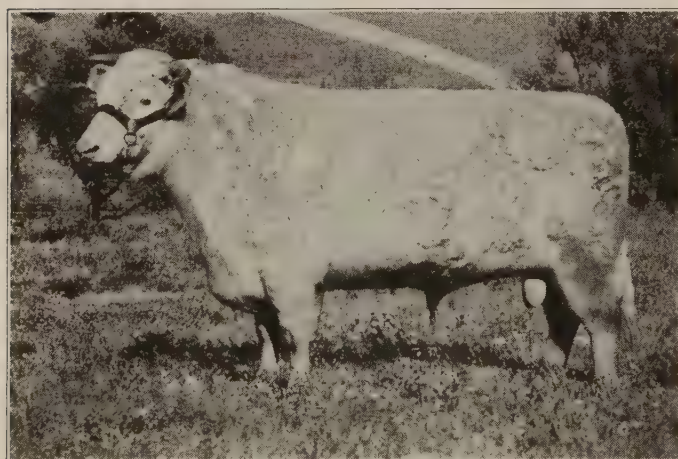




W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio  
*Robert Bruce*



N. Holmes Buhl, Idaho  
*Mcresby White Eagle*



Braywood Farm, Oskaloosa, Iowa

*Albert Conqueror*

## 1920 Champions

### NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW (Denver)

Senior and grand champion bull, Bapton Corporal, Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.; junior champion bull, Marigold Knight, Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.; senior champion female,

(Continued from page 17.)

It would be presumptuous for the writer to add anything to what has been written about the manner in which the club work helps to make better citizens of boys and girls, to make farms more attractive and to make more and better breeders of livestock. It is hoped, however, that in addition to all these things every phase of the livestock industry in the Inland Empire will be built up and that in so doing the farms will be made more fertile and more productive as the years go by instead of less so.

Where desirable or necessary, money for the purchase of animals needed for the various clubs is supplied by the Exchange National Bank. It is believed, however, the best results will be obtained if the club work in each county is financed and encouraged by banks or bankers within the several counties. So far the agriculturist has found great willingness on the part of local bankers to get behind every plan suggested. The greatest difficulty seems to be to find a sufficient number of capable boys and girls and a sufficient number of club leaders to direct the work the various bankers are anxious to finance. Apparently the financing of the clubs this season promises to be the easiest part of the work.

In order to avoid some past mistakes great care is being exercised in the selection of club members. Each boy and girl applying for membership is carefully investigated and an effort is made to impress upon each the importance of the work in which he or she is engaging and the necessity of following directions of the club leaders. Efforts are also being made to select for each community the kind of animals best adapted for that section.

In a few cases the Exchange National Bank has found it necessary to pur-

chase and supply county agents in counties outside of Spokane with the necessary animals for their clubs. Nineteen head of purebred Shorthorn heifers were purchased for this purpose last fall. When these animals are turned over to the county agents later this month they will either be heavy with calf or have calves at foot. In a few cases they will have calves and be rebred.

As in every other case these heifers are being delivered to the club members at cost. The boy or girl receiving the heifer is given two years to make final payment, but is required to agree to pay one-half of the purchase price at the end of the first year. Where necessary the sale of the calf makes payment of this first half easy. However, the club members are being urged to keep the increase wherever it is possible.

Each county agent or club leader is urged to purchase his own animals and then when necessary take advantage of the bank's offer to finance the purchase. No effort is made to force the bank agriculturist's ideas upon the county agent or the community. In every instance the program of work as outlined by the livestock committee of each farm bureau is being carried out. The one thing insisted upon is that a sire, more than equal in quality to the best heifer in each club, be available for breeding purposes. The bank gladly finances the purchase of such sire where it is necessary. In addition to the club work, the bank's agriculturist is taking an active part in the movement to replace the scrub sire in every county with a purebred animal of individual merit. He is also assisting in the efforts to improve dairy herds and is now cooperating with one county agent in securing three carloads of purebred or high grade dairy cattle for one county in this district.

Hercules Topsy, H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; junior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Park E. Salter.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Lee Buttercup, Bonvue Farms Co., Denver, Colo.; junior champion bull, Glen Buttercup, H. Bert Cave, Littleton; senior and grand champion female, Blue Bell, Pine Valley Dairy & Farms Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.; junior champion female, Bonvue Princess Clay, Bonvue Farms.

### KANSAS NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION (Wichita)

Senior and grand champion bull, Bapton Corporal, Park E. Salter; junior champion bull, Claret Commander, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; senior champion female, Sultan's Graceful, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.; junior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Park E. Salter.

### SOUTHWEST AMERICAN LIVESTOCK SHOW (Oklahoma City)

Senior and grand champion bull, Princely Stamp, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co.; junior champion bull, Claret Commander, H. C. Lookabaugh; senior champion female, Sultan's Graceful, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co.; junior and grand champion female, Emblem's Lavender, John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.

### SHORTHORN CONGRESS (Chicago)

Champion bull, Good Resolution, C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa; champion female, Linwood Bonnie, Powell & Son, Linn Grove, Iowa.



# Livestock Sanitation in Illinois

By W. W. Wright

Supt. Division of Animal Industry

During the six months from July 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920, Illinois exported into other states of the Union for breeding purposes, a total of 3,808 cattle; 1,953 hogs 1,801 sheep. These went into a total of forty-seven states. The fact that Illinois has within her borders two important markets, Chicago and East St. Louis, and the fact that she is an exporter of improved livestock to the extent above mentioned, it became the policy of the Division of Animal Industry to become a sort of service bureau for the men engaged in the production and distribution of livestock. To that end it was deemed advisable to inaugurate a policy of allowing the breeders of other states to take advantage of our natural market centers for the purpose of holding public sales of breeding stock. Arrangements were made whereby those sales could be held at these markets and certificates of health of the states from which the livestock was consigned would be recognized and honored for the purpose of sale and of shipment to destination for which this livestock is sold; the state of Illinois assuming no responsibility.

For the purpose of facilitating and simplifying conditions in the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, those Yards were divided into five sections with a man in charge of each section. This has greatly facilitated the system of ante mortem inspection, thereby eliminating the former delay and confusion and consequent loss to shippers. We feel it has greatly increased the facility of the inspection service at that point; has relieved congestion to some extent and we believe has received endorsement of all interests. The conditions in Illinois are such that we believe that the obligation of this division with reference to the sanitary control is great. A system of ante mortem inspection is maintained and all animals which appear to be unfit for human consumption are tagged and their slaughter at any establishment operating under federal postmortem inspection required. This not only insures protection of public health, but eliminates a duplication of inspection by state and federal authorities, especially at market centers.

Under the law of Illinois relating to the importation of cattle, provision is made for the shipment of certain classes of cattle subject to quarantine for their utilization for feeding purposes only. These quarantines are maintained upon the records of this office until such time as the cattle have been subjected to a tuberculin test under its supervision, or have been returned to market; in which case, the quarantines become ineffective. In handling this portion of the work, a record of 68,583 cattle shipped during the period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, has been maintained, comprising 4,233 separate consignments.

A detailed report of inspection is filed monthly in the office of this division and with the Division of Animal Industry at Washington, showing the names of counties visited, the kinds of diseases found and the number of cases in each county. A summary is made showing the total number of farms visited, the miles traveled by rail and otherwise, the number of veterinarians conferred with, the number of farmers conferred with concerning the matters of treatment, quarantine and disinfection.

In the matter of the control of bovine tuberculosis this division has been very much interested and has expended a great deal of time and energy. This was necessary, as the national position which this division must necessarily

ing and harmony between this division and the breeders of the states. To that end, hearty cooperation, exchange of ideas, has been continually carried on between this division, federal and state authorities and the breeders of cattle, not only of this state but of other states.

We adopted a policy of trying to aid the breeders in the matter of cleaning up their herds and of protecting them in the purchase of breeding stock elsewhere. We have made no rules or regulations governing the testing of cattle for this disease and disposition of the same, other than which it was deemed, after consultation with those whose interests were involved, would be of material advantage to the industry. We entered into close cooperation with the Federal Government in the matter of the Accredited Herd Plan; or as I prefer to call it, "The Cooperative Plan between the Federal Government, the State Government and the Breeders," for the control of this disease. This work was inaugurated in this state April 1, 1918, and to December 31, 1919, we have tested 487 herds in this state, being a total of 19,233 cattle, and there are now herds in this state to the number of approximately three hundred whose applications are on file and whose herds have not been tested as yet.

February 1, 1919, a sixty day regulation covering the importation of cattle into the state of Illinois for retest for tuberculosis was inaugurated. We feel that this, in itself, has had a great influence in the matter of the control of this disease.

We feel that the plan of close cooperation between the authorities of the various states, those of the Government, the breed associations, the livestock exchanges of the country, together with the individual breeders in the matter of the control of bovine tuberculosis has been of great and growing benefit to the bovine industry of the country. It has been but a short time since this plan of cooperation was inaugurated and a systematic effort made to clean up the breeding herds of the country. Its influence has already been felt, not only in the purebred world, but by the market centers.

Summing up the work of this division, I desire to say that it has simply been the policy of cooperation with all those concerned with the livestock industry, not only in this state, but of other states in the nation, as well; feeling that by that cooperation greater and bigger things could be accomplished than in any other way. We felt that it was our duty to encourage the production of more and better livestock and that it was the duty of this division, as servants of those engaged in this industry, to do everything possible to make conditions such that this industry could live and prosper.

## GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN

The following resolution, passed at a Conference of Representatives of Livestock Associations, February 17, 1920, was endorsed by the Board of Directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association:

"It is the sense of this conference that in view of the fact that we have in the candidacy of Governor Lowden for Republican nomination for President a man of recognized ability and exceptional qualifications and a man whose interests, sympathies and activities have identified him with the livestock interests of America, that we favor his candidacy for the Republican nomination and commend it to the membership of all the various livestock associations of the United States; and suggest that the matter be taken up by the associations separately and request that they report their action to Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, National Society of Livestock Record Associations."

maintain as the result of the shipment of Illinois livestock into practically every other state in the Union, each of which has its individual laws and regulations governing the importation of livestock and which must necessarily be observed by veterinarians in this state, issuing certificates of health and for observance of which this division is directly responsible, inasmuch as its approval is placed upon each and every certificate issued.

This division felt and still feels that more headway in the matter of the control of this disease could be made through close cooperation with the sanitary authorities of the United States and various states of the Union; and also with close cooperation and understand-



# THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME V

NUMBER 1

APRIL 1, 1920

## REGARDING REGISTRATION FEE

A few letters of a complaining nature were received at this office following the announcement, January 1, of the new registration fee of \$2.50. One of these made the point that the board of directors passing the new rule had the advantage and were in position to send in whatever pedigrees they desired to place on record before the new rate went into effect.

The only weak point in this complaint is that none of the directors took advantage of the situation. It can be clearly seen that if the announcement had preceded the change by several weeks that nearly a year's business would have flooded this office—and at the old rate which proved insufficient to cover necessary expenses.

There is another phase to keep in mind. It is the fact that the Shorthorn registration fee is still lower than is charged by other cattle registry associations, considering the extended pedigree furnished with each registration.

Just another point in this connection: the letters coming in each day voicing approval of the advance in fee and of the policy of progress adopted by the board of directors exceed by many fold those of a criticising nature.

## A TRADE OPPORTUNITY

Up and down the highways and byways of this country there is an unsatisfied demand for good milking, easy fleshing cows—dual-purpose cows—of which the Shorthorn is the best example. The demand is unsatisfied chiefly for the reason that the Shorthorn producers have not inclined positively to take advantage of this trade opportunity.

Any one at all familiar with the inherent characteristics of the Shorthorn is aware of the ability of a very large percentage to fully qualify for this demand—a demand that continually grows more general and more insistent.

Over in the British Isles the Dairy Shorthorn is the one widely distributed source of milk and beef production combined. The nonpedigree cows and the "plain bred" cows have not only not been discarded but on the other hand their producing qualities have been developed to a degree that has insured profitable returns and commanded an active demand. When nonpedigree cows—grade cows—sell for prices ranging from \$300 to \$800 per head, as they

have done and are doing in England, there is actual merit as a basis of the valuation.

Here in our country there is an opportunity open for trade that has apparently been overlooked or ignored. A little attention to the development of the milking qualities of the females in thousands of Shorthorn herds will insure a patronage of large proportions and of a persistent nature. If those who are worrying about the relation of the so-called "plain bred" Shorthorns to the trade will look to the development of combined beef and milk qualities of their herds and follow a rather rigid weeding out process at the same time, there will unfold trade possibilities of a definite and alluring character.

There are thousands of big, thick, fleshy Shorthorn cows scattered throughout this country yielding a large and profitable flow of milk, and there are many thousands more that would do so if given a little encouragement by their owners. Of all bovine breeds the

## THE JULY ISSUE WILL BE LATE

The time demanded by paper mill owners for deliveries of orders has been extended so that the paper ordered for the July issue will in all probability not be delivered till late that month. This will cause that issue to be fully a month late—August 1st—instead of July 1st.

Orders were placed in March for paper for the October and January issues, in order to provide against a recurrence of the delay.

Shorthorn fills the largest place, yet the breed's greatest advantage has to a large extent been lost sight of.

The millions of farmers in America are not interested in the fact that a Shorthorn cow is a "Young Mary" or "Rose of Sharon" or "Adelaide," but they are deeply concerned in the yield of beef and milk, and butterfat that she will produce. The sooner our breeders take cognizance of this situation and embrace the opportunity for increased trade the earlier the profits will accumulate.

## WHAT IT COSTS

It may interest the readers of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA to know that the actual cost of editing, publishing and delivering this magazine to the reader is somewhat less than 60 cents per year. This does not seem to be an excessive cost when the possible results obtained through this medium are considered.

The directors have taken a good deal of pride in the character of this publication and have felt all along that it had a good deal to do in the way of creating favorable sentiment toward Shorthorns. They have had pride in the fact that this publication, which they have furnished as an important part of the service which this

association has rendered to the Shorthorn interests, has maintained a high standard typographically and in the character of the matter which it presents in its editorial and news columns.

They have had pride in the fact that THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA has been very extensively used for textbook purposes in the classrooms of animal husbandry departments in nearly all of the agricultural colleges and universities throughout the land.

The aggregate cost of publishing this magazine annually is, in round numbers, \$25,000 somewhat less in fact, and this for an issue ranging from 40,000 to 45,000 copies each quarter. It is doubtful if this amount of money could be spent in any other channel that would bring about either directly or indirectly as large results to the Shorthorn interests in general.

The correspondence coming to this office from a large representation of Shorthorn breeders who do not circulate widely, who are not regular patrons of the shows, who stay close to their farms and pursue their quiet way leave no doubt of the high estimate which they place upon this publication and their gratitude to this association for providing this as part of the extension service free of charge. As this class constitutes the great majority of our Shorthorn people, and furnish the patronage for those who are more conspicuous in the breed's affairs, the value of their good will is clearly evident.

## PUREBRED SIRE LAWS IN THE WEST

A number of the western range states, realizing the necessity of protection on the open ranges in the matter of livestock improvement, have adopted purebred sire laws. These laws require that all the bulls turned on the open ranges shall be purebred. These laws are constructive legislation and have the effect of working improvement in the herds of many who would not have the enterprise or the inclination to bring about this improvement themselves. It is inevitable that there will be occasionally shipments of purebred bulls of the various breeds that will not measure up to the standard necessary to work the desired improvement, but, in the main, it is a long stride forward, this requiring the use of purebred sires.

There have been many men engaged in the cattle business, not only in the west but in all parts of the country, who have had not even an elementary conception of the value of better blood in the making of better livestock. These laws, in a sense, do their thinking for them and once they have had the experience of a better calf crop, will be willing and eager to continue along the line of improvement.

Up in the timbered countries of the northwest there are a good many men who are employed in the sawmills and other industries, who are also trying to get a footing with a small herd of cat-



tle. Through the assistance and co-operation of county extension agents, many associations have been formed, and bulls have been purchased on the community or association plan, each man putting into the general treasury an amount in proportion to the number of cows he owns. It is a very useful and effective plan and has brought about some very good results. In not a few instances, these men are contemplating the purchase of two or three or more purebred females in order that, in time, they will have a valuable herd of purebred cattle at a small cost. This is all in the line of progress and will have a great deal to do with the placing of the cattle industry of the northwest on a more profitable basis. It will result in many individual successes and will enable men, at present of very modest means, of becoming independent and, to an extent, prosperous.

Perhaps the day will come when all through our country, whether on the open ranges or on the farms, the owners of the herds will be required to use purebred sires. It will be a fortunate day when that time comes. It will bring about a greater improvement in a short time than could be accomplished in any other way. It is not improbable that this will come about in the course of a few years.

When one travels across this country in any direction, he is impressed with the prevalent use still of mongrel, ill-shaped bulls which can only lower the standard. The western states, because of the existing necessity, have shown a progressive inclination that is a lesson to all of the livestock producing states throughout the entire nation.

#### PRICES BASED ON ACTUAL MERIT

There is one question that is probably asked more frequently, of men in close contact with the purebred livestock industry, than any other. It is this: "Don't you think the prices are too high?" As a rule, this question comes from men not as yet closely connected with the business, if at all. They seem always to take the position that the actual value is not there; that the prices paid are advanced by men too enthusiastic in their estimates.

Perhaps it would surprise some of these questioners to know that over in the British Isles, where cattle improvement has been going on for several centuries, that values generally adhere to a higher level than in this country and that nonpedigree cattle, Shorthorns particularly, hold to a high level of valuation. In a recent sale in north England, at Penrith, a large number of nonpedigree cows, that is, high grades, were disposed of at auction and between 15 and 20 of these cows sold for an average of approximately \$800. This was before the slump in the purchasing power of the pound sterling. These cows were all well bred and no doubt carefully selected. Probably they were as useful for all practical purposes as registered cows, but they were not registered

and, of course, it could not be expected that they would sell for as good prices as individuals of this character would command with pedigrees. Yet they actually sold for the average indicated and very largely to the tenantry of the English and Scottish farms, in that restricted area where livestock, improved livestock, has been bred, as previously stated, for several centuries.

There is another question that is so frequently heard. It is, "Don't you think the business is being overdone?" Certainly this record just referred to furnishes the answer. There are, undoubtedly, more purebred cattle in the British Isles to the quarter section than there are in this country to the square mile, or even to the township, and the values generally adhere to a higher level than in this country. Right here some one questions, "If that is true, how does it happen that importers can bring in cattle from the British Isles and sell them and make a profit?" The answer is that a class of breeders in this country in quest of seed stock will pay a premium in order to get it and assume that these importations are of the class of seed stock desired. But, in the main, the level of values for pedigree and non-pedigree cattle in that little country is higher than in our own.

Unquestionably the tenants on the land in the British Isles attach a great deal more importance to the continuation of the breeding business than we do in America. How often it happens here that a man will maintain a herd of grade cattle, using several successive sires of one breed and then depart from this safe course and put in a cross representing some other breed. In doing this he dissipates all the cumulative value gained through the years and he does it thoughtlessly, never discreetly, and always at a loss.

We have not as yet settled down, generally speaking, to a uniform plan or persistent method or continuous effort to work improvement of the successive addition of pure blood of one breed when we are building up grade herds. In the main, our people have been inclined to scatter their efforts. We make all kinds of ventures; a tendency that does not spell profit when it comes to building up useful breeding herds and obtaining results. We are learning a lesson but we have been very slow at learning it. Comparatively few men actually engage in the business of breeding either registered or grade cattle with the thought that it will be a permanent business. Comparatively few operate with permanency in view. They seem to think, generally, that they will grow cattle for a while, then change to sheep or horses or hogs or grain; whatever seems to be the "best bet" at the time. There is a gambling instinct, apparently very widely disseminated among us, and we seem to attach more importance, as a rule, to a dollar that comes in through a gambling venture than we do to one that comes along as a result of a continuous well ar-

ranged plan of constructive business.

How true that is, Mr. Reader. And if you have any doubt in regard to it, just analyze your own actions and those of your neighbors and see how quickly you discover the evidence of the truth. The longer we breed good livestock here in these United States, the more demand there will be for it and the better the prices and an inevitable result will be that the profits to the growers will increase.

There has come a very decided change in the situation on the farms in America. The day of the cheap land has very largely passed and from now on it will be the hope of the young man, not in the possible location somewhere else where land is low in price and rich in fertility, but in the bringing forth from the acres already in his possession or under his operation, the largest possible return. This means that the best standards of livestock must be used along with the best methods of soil tillage. As the present decade passes the call for improved livestock will be greater than it is at present because the need for it will be greater.

As a matter of fact, we have only gotten well started here in this wonderful country in livestock improvement; in the general adoption of improved livestock by farmers and ranchmen and a general effort to work improvement therein.

The value of a purebred animal lies in its power to work improvement inherited from its ancestors. The better the ancestry, the more certain the power to bring about the improvement in succeeding generations. The man who recognizes the existence of this prepotency; the man who is a judge of individual conformation and is informed as to the comparative merit of the ancestry, will always have the advantage in the business of breeding purebred livestock and the making of the largest success out of the business of agriculture.

We hear so much said about production that we sometimes question the reliability of the assertions that are made. We sometimes are inclined to discredit the truth of the assertions which we hear or the statements we read; but this is true and who is so blind that he fails to recognize it? The land, which twenty years ago remained unoccupied and untilled, has, today, to a very large extent, come under private ownership and operation. There is no more land of a considerable area yet in its virgin state. Not only this but the farms that have been under operation are, with comparatively few exceptions, showing a decrease in producing power. This condition has come about chiefly because of lack of livestock on these farms. The tendency of the times was to produce grain or other crops without the cooperation of livestock, with the result that the fertility has been taken from the soil. It may require long years to restore it.

While this process has been going on there has been a steady increase in



the population in the cities and towns, which relies on the products of the farms for something to eat and to wear. Probably the day is not far distant in this country when 75 percent of our inhabitants will reside in the cities and towns. None of these will lend a hand toward food production but all are consumers. The ratio of the producer on the farms to the non-producers in the cities grows smaller and smaller each decade. This simply means that the call for the products of the soil will steadily increase and the tillers of the soil may look with confidence toward the permanency of the industry and the assurance of profits to all who wisely and methodically carry on the business of producing this food. That the call for improved livestock is on a permanent basis there can be no question. The one possible weakness is that the

ing. He is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, having completed his course in animal husbandry under Prof. W. A. Cochel, who is now identified with the Shorthorn interests.

Mr. Lawson will prove an active force in the northwest in the way of giving assistance to the Shorthorn interests along various lines of progress.

R. M. Murphy, Knoxville, Tenn., formerly head of the animal husbandry department of the State University there, severed his connection February 1st and became a part of the Shorthorn organization.

Mr. Murphy has a wide acquaintance with livestock breeders of the south and southeast. He will have charge of that territory lying south of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi. Mr. Murphy's selection was encouraged by many of the breeders in that dis-

The Shorthorn interests are to be congratuated upon the selection of Mr. Burns for this particular field. His wide acquaintance and intimate knowledge of needs and prospects of the Shorthorn interests there, combined with the strength of his personality, will prove important factors in their expansion.

#### AN ERRONEOUS ANNOUNCEMENT

Press notices appeared in two or three publications stating that the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association had engaged Thos. Phillips, Columbus, Ohio, for its eastern representative. These announcements were erroneous, and unauthorized. It is true that Mr. Phillips had been recommended for this special work and his availability had been given consideration, but there have been no definite negotiations, as a number of matters pertaining to the organization of the eastern field require consideration and adjustment before definite arrangements for a field representative are made. Be it said to Mr. Phillips' credit that all of the information concerning him that has come to this office has been of a complimentary nature.

#### TORMEY IN IOWA AND MINNESOTA FIELD

It is planned to place the Iowa and Minnesota territory under the direction of J. L. Tormey, whose valued services have already proven an important factor in recent breed progress.

The change is made necessary by the recent death of E. R. Silliman.

Mr. Tormey will have charge, as formerly, of Illinois and Wisconsin also.

#### REPORT OF E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa,

From Dec. 1st, 1918, to Dec. 1st, 1919

Organized seven County Shorthorn Breeders' Associations. Organized one State Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Attended six State and National Shows. Attended twelve County Fairs. Attended eighty-two sales. Organized six Calf Calf Clubs, furnishing approximately three hundred for the six Clubs. Organized two Cow and Calf Clubs, furnishing one hundred and twenty-five lots for them.

Purchased five hundred head of cattle at private sales, the greater part of them were brought in carload lots. Held four Association Sales, selling five hundred and twenty-five lots. Managed sale for Eliason and Landon, selling fifty lots.

Estimate that between three and four hundred breeders called on during the year.

#### REPORT OF W. A. COCHEL Manhattan, Kan., for 1919

Visited 102 Shorthorn Breeders' farms. Attended twenty-two County, District and State Breeders' organizations. Attended forty-four sales. Attended fifteen State Fairs and Livestock Expositions. Prepared for publication forty-two articles. Have given considerable

### Tribute to E. R. Silliman

It is the desire of the Board of Directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to give expression to its high estimate of the character and faithfulness of E. R. Silliman, Colo, Iowa, whose service as a representative of the Shorthorn interests was brought to a close by his recent death, February 6th, 1920.

Rarely has any man rendered such efficient and useful service to as many individual and collective interests in the Livestock fraternity. The degree of this service is emphasized by the fact that for a number of years he labored at a great disadvantage owing to his physical disability. But in spite of this he discharged his duties with singular faithfulness and efficiency.

His work covering a wide area proved a constructive factor in the development of the Shorthorn interests in particular and improved Live Stock in general. In his death these great interests have lost a valued servant and co-worker.

This Board recognizes also the loyal aid which his good wife accorded in the carrying on of this important work and desires to make acknowledgment herein.

farmer, himself, may not carry on his business with a view to permanency, for if he fails in this, he overlooks one of the greatest opportunities that confronts him.

#### NEW SHORTHORN FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

The extension service of this association has been increased by the addition of two capable and experienced men.

A. E. Lawson, formerly traveling representative for The Rural Spirit (now The Western Breeders' Journal), Portland, Ore., and for the past year associated with The Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb., has been placed in charge of the Pacific northwest territory. This territory embraces Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, a field in which there has been a steady and broad development of Shorthorn interests.

Mr. Lawson will make his headquarters after April 1st at Spokane, Wash., in the Exchange National Bank Build-

ing. He is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, having completed his course in animal husbandry under Prof. W. A. Cochel, who is now identified with the Shorthorn interests.

This association recognizes the need of a further organized effort in the southern country, though a great deal of advancement has already been made through the efforts of T. G. Chastain, resigned, and R. L. Seale. Mr. Murphy is peculiarly fitted to carry on this work on a broadening basis.

#### JOHN C. BURNS WITH THE TEXAS SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION

This office has been advised of arrangements concluded with Prof. John C. Burns of the A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, whereby he will sever his connection with that institution and become field representative of the Texas association July 1.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will cooperate with the Texas association in the matter of salary and expenses in consideration of Mr. Burns' taking care of the Louisiana territory also.



time to Denver, Wichita and Royal Sales, also to Sni a Bar Farm demonstration.

Correspondence has been extremely heavy, usually running from thirty to fifty letters per week.

During the past year I have been directly responsible for bringing buyers and sellers together for 618 Shorthorn cattle.

The general increase in the popularity of Shorthorns in the west and south-west is attracting comment from cattlemen.

Sale averages have improved materially in this section during the past twelve months. New records for all breeds have been made by Shorthorns in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington. Sales at private treaty have also shown material improvement in the west and south-west.

#### REPORT OF T. G. CHASTAIN

Atlanta, Ga., for 1919

Assisted and managed five auction sales in the states of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. The

sale in South Carolina was the first beef cattle auction ever conducted in the state.

Disposed of 175 head of cattle at the five sales.

Attended two other auctions for the purpose of assisting buyers.

Thirty-one new men started in the breeding of Shorthorns.

Made two trips out of territory for the purpose of assisting buyers in the selection of Shorthorns. Attended four Fairs and Cattle Shows. Attended twelve Farmers' Meetings. Picture films shown at several of these meetings to good advantage.

Have had active cooperation of Agricultural Colleges and Extension forces in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee, and some of the other states have shown willingness to join in the work.

One of the most valuable pieces of work conducted in this section was helping the breeders in disposing of their surplus stock. I was able to do considerable work of this nature, especially among the beginners who were not familiar with the selling end of the business.

#### REPORT OF FRANK D. TOMSON

Lincoln, Neb., for 1919

In addition to editing and publishing THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, have handled the regular advertising of the Association in approximately 75 publications. This does not include special advertising placed through newspaper associations in over 3,000 local and county papers. Nor does it include the advertising of the various shows and sales, held under the auspices of the association, which item in the main I have had charge of. The amount involved in this advertising, not counting the shows and sales referred to, was in round numbers \$12,000 for 1919.

I have furnished, more or less regularly, general articles to a list of one hundred publications and have written special articles for publication in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Addressed meetings in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, California, Washington, Idaho, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Attended most of the leading middle western and western fairs and shows and many sales in states mentioned.

## Analysis of the 1919 International Winners

Aged Bull.	Award No.	Name.	Sire.	Age	Dam.	Age	Breeder.	Exhibitor.
1	Pride of Oakdale	496710.....	Pride of Albion.....	5	Sultan's Rosewood.....	5	F. R. Edwards.....	F. R. Edwards.
2	Violet's Dale	424602.....	Whitehall Rosedale.....	6	Violet Goods.....	5	H. Rees & Sons.....	H. Rees & Sons.
3	White Gloster	2d 451977.....	Maxwalton Conqueror.....	3	Maxwalton Gloster 6th.....	3	Robert Fallon.....	Robert Fallon.
4	Maxwalton Stamp	2d 414029.....	Maxwalton Renown.....	2	Crumpled Mina.....	7	Carpenter & Ross.....	B. W. Aylor.
<b>Bull 2 years old and under 3.</b>								
1	Lespedeza Collynie	576039.....	Lespedeza Sultan.....	3	Sweet Mistletoe.....	12	Lespedeza Farm.....	L. L. Little.
2	Glaryford Augustus	716421.....	Butterfly Boy 3d.....	2	Beauty.....	4	M. Dysart.....	Jno. O. Pew & Son.
3	Dale Augustus	515616.....	Pride of Avon.....	6	Augusta 84th.....	5	Jackson & White.....	I. M. Forbes & Son.
4	Sterling Supreme	596719.....	Village Supreme.....	2	Fair Beauty.....	2	E. Ogden & Son.....	C. H. Prescott & Sons.
<b>Senior Yearling Bull.</b>								
1	Hercules Diamond	704670.....	Gainford Perfection.....	5	Strawberry 6th.....	7	Day & Rothrock.....	Cherry Grove Farm.
2	Cumberland Marshal	14th 807342.....	Cumberland Marshal.....	6	Go'den Girl.....	8	J. W. McDermott.....	J. W. McDermott.
3	Master Lomond	666877.....	Master Ruby.....	5	Wedding Mistress 2d.....	4	Reynolds Bros.....	Reynolds Bros.
4	Champion	729757.....	Garthley Landseer.....	8	Milleraig Irona.....	3	John & A. G. Ross.....	Gallmeyer Bros.
<b>Junior Yearling Bull.</b>								
1	Maxwalton Monarch	699471.....	Revolution.....	5	Sittytton Princess.....	5	Carpenter & Ross.....	Carpenter & Ross.
2	Pride of Albion	730697.....	Pride of Oakdale.....	2	Bell Flower.....	4	Joseph Miller & Sons.....	Jos. Miller & Sons.
3	Superb Sovereign	691042.....	Superb.....	10	Lady Clara 5th.....	6	S. G. Eliason.....	S. G. Eliason.
4	Scotch Gloster	675022.....	Imperial Gloster.....	8	Scotch Lassie.....	7	Lespedeza Farm.....	Lespedeza Farm.
<b>Senior Bull Calf.</b>								
1	Marshal Joffre	807343.....	Cumberland Gift.....	7	Village Rosalie.....	6	J. W. McDermott.....	J. W. McDermott.
2	Villager's Rover	814605.....	Villager.....	13	Royal Lady.....	12	Uppermill Farm.....	Uppermill Farm.
3	Lord Dale	802719.....	Maxwalton Jupiter.....	6	Dora May 5th.....	6	M. E. Jones & Son.....	Cherry Grove Farm.
4	Villager's Monarch	814604.....	Villager.....	13	Village Maid 3d.....	4	Uppermill Farm.....	Uppermill Farm.
<b>Junior Bull Calf.</b>								
1	Villager's Last	814602.....	Villager.....	13	Lady Bangle.....	13	Uppermill Farm.....	Uppermill Farm.
2	Matchless Dale	832314.....	Dale Viscount.....	3	Fair Matchless.....	3	Duncan Marshall.....	Duncan Marshall.
3	White Champion	753519.....	Newton Champion.....	3	Golden Girl 17th.....	3	A. D. Flinton Est.....	C. H. Prescott & Sons.
4	Maxwalton Revolution	811172.....	Revolution.....	7	Sittytton Princess.....	6	Carpenter & Ross.....	Carpenter & Ross.
<b>Aged Cow.</b>								
1	Carrie's Last	218404.....	Abbottsburn.....	10	Carrie Abbottsburn.....	16	Wagner Stock Farm.....	Carpenter & Ross.
2	Maxwalton Queen	127524.....	Avondale.....	7	Highland Queen.....	8	Carpenter & Ross.....	B. F. Hales.
3	Maxwalton Mina	12th 496412.....	Revolution.....	3	Crumpled Mina.....	10	Carpenter & Ross.....	Carpenter & Ross.
4	Cumberland's Marvel	149344.....	Prince Cumberland.....	4	Victor's Filigree.....	14	E. D. Jones & Son.....	Eben E. Jones.
<b>Cow 2 years old and under 3.</b>								
1	Little Sweetheart	578263.....	Golden Goods Jr.....	5	Sweetheart.....	4	Ormondale Co.....	T. S. Glide.
2	Cloverleaf Gloster	583943.....	Maxwalton Pride.....	5	Gloster Bialgowrie.....	5	W. C. Rosenberger & Sons.....	W. C. Rosenberger & Sons.
3	Goldie's Ruby	2d 576035.....	Master Ruby.....	4	Goldie's Rose.....	5	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	Reynolds Bros.
4	Hercules Topsy	605964.....	Gainford Perfection.....	4	Young Topsy 2d.....	9	Day & Rothrock.....	H. Rees & Sons.
<b>Senior Yearling Heifer.</b>								
1	Lavender	47th 860429.....	Emma's Prince.....	4	Lavender Gift.....	6	J. G. Barron.....	C. G. Beeching.
2	Rosebud	5th 655065.....	Dale Clarion.....	5	Rosebud.....	9	W. E. Pritchard.....	W. E. Pritchard.
3	Ury	35th 706534.....	Master Ruby.....	5	Jady Banton.....	10	Reynolds Bros.....	Reynolds Bros.
4	Lovely Thaxton	2d 666002.....	King's Secret.....	6	Lovely Thaxton.....	5	James Brown.....	Carpenter & Ross.
<b>Junior Yearling Heifer.</b>								
1	Strawberry Blossom	2d 840637.....	Sea Gem's Pride.....	4	Strawberry Blossom.....	5	Kyle Bros.....	Carpenter & Ross.
2	Simplicity	9th 691043.....	Cumberland's Archer.....	4	Simplicity 8th.....	3	S. G. Eliason.....	S. G. Eliason.
3	Superb Mina	691045.....	Superb.....	10	Mina 7th.....	9	S. G. Eliason.....	S. G. Eliason.
4	Villager's Marigold	679493.....	Villager.....	12	Marigold 15th.....	2	Uppermill Farm.....	Uppermill Farm.
<b>Senior Heifer Calf.</b>								
1	Miss Cumberland	2d 796142.....	Choice Cumberland.....	5	Lady Cumberland 2d.....	5	Jos. Miller & Sons.....	Jos. Miller & Sons.
2	Silver Mist	2d 765344.....	Gloster's Gift.....	4	Silver Mist.....	2	J. A. Kilgour.....	Loveland Stock Farm.
3	Lady Clara	16th 811296.....	Superb.....	11	Lady Clara 10th.....	3	S. G. Eliason.....	S. G. Eliason.
4	Villager's Lady	8th 814613.....	Villager.....	13	Lady Ordens 3d.....	12	Uppermill Farm.....	Uppermill Farm.
<b>Junior Heifer Calf.</b>								
1	Lavender Lady	2d 804175.....	Iron Duke.....	3	Lavender Lady.....	6	C. H. Giller.....	Haylands Farm.
2	Maxwalton Mina	20th 811188.....	Revolution.....	6	Maxwalton Mina 8th.....	6	Carpenter & Ross.....	Carpenter & Ross.
3	Chal'enger's Gloster	796452.....	Dale's Challenger.....	5	Dale's Gloster.....	3	Owen Kane.....	Owen Kane.
4	Simplicity	10th 834693.....	Cumberland's Archer.....	4	Simplicity 8th.....	3	S. G. Eliason.....	S. G. Eliason.
<b>Get of Sire.</b>								
1	Revolution	388359.....	Avondale.....	8	RoanRosebud 12th(imp.).....	6	Carpenter & Ross.....	Carpenter & Ross.
2	Villager	295884.....	Village Beau.....	2	Rosy Cloud.....	2	C. H. Jolliffe.....	Uppermill Farm.
3	Superb	300654.....	Superbus.....	4	Miss Ramsden of A.....	8	Arndore Stock Farm.....	S. G. Eliason.
4	Pride of Albion	352820.....	Shenstone Albino.....	5	Rosewood Pride (imp.).....	7	Carpenter & Ross.....	F. R. Edwards.



# The Shorthorn Steer in the Feed Lot

The feed lot contains the culmination of all ambitions, inspirations and improvements of the beef cattle breeder. It is here that the last lap of the race occurs. Breeders may improve their purebred herds to such an extent as to be able to win prizes in the strongest shows, however, this is not their real ambition, but instead they desire to so improve their cattle that young bulls from their herds may go out into the

By H. J. Gramlich

Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

two, whereas others spend an entire winter running and stampeding about the lots at any provocation no matter how slight. Generally speaking, the Shorthorn steer is a rather friendly chap. It is not frequent that he classi-

ly smooth form to suit the most critical buyer for the New York hotel trade.

Because of the fact that Shorthorn bulls have been used very extensively in regions where cows are milked and in many instances possess dairy blood, we find possibly more variation in the grade, quality and type of steers of Shorthorn color than we do among the steers showing a preponderance of the blood of some other beef breeds. Consequently, because of this variation due to the mixture of dams which these steers have had, we often hear a trader use the term that he has a load of good doing red steers. These steers probably upon examination show considerable variation in type, however, when placed in the feed lot they usually make a very satisfactory gain and upon the market as finished beefs, sell much nearer the top than their cost price approached the top for feeders upon the day purchased.

Most feeder-buyers would prefer a group of cattle that were classed as a shade plain and possibly uneven, but at the same time cattle of good constitution and digestive capacity and what might be termed good, thrifty doers to cattle possessing marked uniformity but lacking the bone and ruggedness of the first mentioned. Uniformity, especially of color markings, is pleasing. It appeals to our aesthetic tastes. However, when one has a group of cattle well finished for the market we notice they win the admiration of all, even the buyer.

The animal which consumes the most food is not necessarily the most economical gainer, although generally speaking he is. In an experiment conducted at the University of Nebraska last year, two steers in the same lot made gains of 510 and 200 pounds respectively. The steer making the lighter gain weighed 100 pounds more than the other at the opening of the trial which extended over a period of 140 days. Without any question, the steer which made the greater gain consumed more food. However, inasmuch as the low gaining steer was apparently thrifty, there is no doubt but what if individual records had been kept on food consumption, he would have been found to have required much more feed per pound of gain than did the good gaining steer. Even assuming that high gaining steers do not use their feed more economically, the satisfaction of having animals about that are doing well and the feeling of pride which flows through one's veins at the stock yards when the sale ticket shows a very satisfactory gain is sufficient to create within one the desire to feed only steers of high gaining propensity.

Age is a factor which must not be overlooked. Generally speaking, the younger the steer, the more economical the gain, but the longer time required



Courtesy Lakewood Farms, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Photo by Hildebrand

## *Shorthorn Beef in an Iowa Feedlot*

grade herds of the land and so improve them that the progeny will make materially better individuals to go into the feed lot and later be placed upon the tables of the nation.

The feeder very likely knows but little of what is behind the steers which he has in the lot. He buys them purely upon a basis of what they are. Often, were the history complete, the steps and stages of improvement through which the ancestors of these steers have evolved would make a most interesting story. However, the feeder is too busy a man to worry about them. He buys cattle because he feels they will do him some good in the feed lot, making a satisfactory gain and he hopes a financial one as well. There are a few considerations to which most feeders give close attention in purchasing.

The matter of disposition is important, although many feeders do not pay sufficient attention to it in making selections. Most cattle raised in the open are wild when put in the field lot. However, some become quiet in a day or

fies himself among the tribe which take fright easily; instead, he is more apt to be of the type that must be pushed out of the way. It stands to reason that a steer of this latter type makes very good use of his feed. The personal satisfaction of having animals about you which are not afraid but which enjoy having a man come in among them is quite an element. This together with the fact that the quieter feeders make so much greater and more economical gains gives considerable importance to this factor.

A good feeder must be a rugged, good doing sort of steer. He should possess considerable bone and constitution, a rather large broad head and, generally speaking, be of a stretchy build. Our friend the Shorthorn again qualifies quite nicely in this respect. While he may not look quite as compact as specimens of several other breeds, yet because of his bone, ruggedness, and digestive capacity, he usually makes a very desirable feeding steer and when finished has rounded out into sufficient-



to finish him for market. In other words, while it takes 8 months of heavy feeding to make a choice baby beef out of a weanling calf, a yearling feeder steer can be put into a 1,100-pound fat animal in six months and possess sufficient marbling throughout his flesh to satisfy the taste of a king. The two-year-old steer, weighing perhaps 900 pounds can be made into right decent beef in four to five months and the three-year-old steer is often ready to go back to the market in 60 to 70 days. Experimental work has shown consistently that as animals of all kinds increase in weight, the food necessary to add one pound of gain increases materially. This is especially true in beef steers. A fattening calf will make much more economical gains than will a yearling. A yearling will outdo his two-year-old brother and said two-year-old has some edge over the big, old-fashioned three-year-old so common and popular but a few years back and now almost extinguished. The buyer of thin steers usually knows what aged cattle he desires to feed and furthermore is able to judge quite well of the age when he beholds the steer. Not infrequently the green buyer has a load of cattle shuffled his way upon the representation that they are considerably younger than their birth record at the court house shows. These cattle are usually light boned, rather compactly built, maturish about the head and possess a tail touching the ground. The man who is onto his job knows immediately upon reading this description or seeing cattle of this kind that while possessing weights typical of an average yearling stocker steer, they probably are two years old or possibly three and are not far removed from very plain southern breeding, probably no further than the freight car was able to transport them. It is surprising, however, how many cattle of this kind go into the country each year supposedly as yearling stockers and return a year later showing a very small increase in weight and leaving a disappointed owner on the farm.

The judge of feeder steers knows the indications of youth. Perhaps the two things which he bases his judgment upon most are the shape and the maturity of the head and the length of the tail. He has found that the steer possessed of a tail, the tip of which touches the hock, is young and when he goes in the feed lot gives a good account of himself. A fairly reliable index of age is the appearance of the permanent incisor teeth in the steer's mouth. However, no feeder has the time or inclination to mouth steers when he purchases them, especially should they be scions of the range. One nice thing about a Shorthorn steer is the fact that he continues to grow indefinitely. He usually is an animal of

sumes. Likewise, if he goes into the feed lot as a yearling, he is not ready to be removed therefrom upon a certain day but should conditions warrant, he may be held 30, 60 or even 90 days longer than originally planned and still continue to give a good account of himself. A two-year-old steer, because of his apparent capacity to grow and expand, may often be held some little time beyond this accustomed marketing stage without financial loss to the owner.

In short, the Shorthorn steer has made a name for himself as a feed yard artisan; first, because of his quiet disposition; second, because of his inobstructable greediness at the feed bunk; third, because of his inert ability to



*Grand Champion Feeders at the Western Stock Show, Denver, 1920. Bred and Exhibited by Fred Weiss, Elizabeth, Colo. Sold for \$25.50 to Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Ia.*

considerable stretch and if he has been put into the fattening pen as a calf and the market does not look right after he has been there a specified time, he will continue to grow and increase in weight at a rapid enough rate to insure efficient use of the food which he con-

fatten his body into a reasonably good market carcass even though his mother probably possessed a high record in some dairy herd and fourth, because irrespective of his age he is always ready for the feed yard, no matter if it is at weaning time or three years hence.

# At the Top of the Markets

When we come to check up the sales at the leading markets it is gratifying to find how frequently and how regu-



*No Shorthorn Blood Here*

larly Shorthorn steers sell for the top price of the day, the week, the month and the year.

Referring to the closing records of last year, it was a load of Platte county, Missouri, Shorthorn steers that made the top sale of the year at the Kansas City market at \$19.50 and a Nodaway county shipment scored the new high price for the same day at \$19. The same week two Iowa Shorthorn steers topped the Omaha market for its entire history at \$20. And the same week at Chicago, this being the week of the International Livestock Exposition, all of the Shorthorn carloads sold for \$25.69 per cwt. a higher average than any

other week and actually showed a gain over the year previous in the face of a lower market level.

Herewith are presented a few representative sales at the several markets. These records leave little to be said. They show the actual performance.

On New Year's Day Capt. A. W. Farney, Weston, Mo., sold forty Shorthorn steers after a sixty-day feed at the top of the Kansas City market, \$14 per cwt.

The following week Loch Bros., Burchard, Neb., topped the same market at \$15.50, one heifer being included in the lot.

The following week J. F. Groves, Cor-der, Mo., marketed a load of Shorthorn



steers averaging near 1,400 lbs. in weight, and received \$14.75 per cwt. for them.

At the recent Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., a load of yearling Shorthorns, grown and fed by Weiss Bros., Elizabeth, Colo., won the grand championship over all breeds for feeders. They were yearlings and sold for \$25.50 per cwt.—the world's record for yearling feeders. The Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Ia., purchased this load. It will be remembered that Weiss Bros. made the world's record a year ago on a Shorthorn load which sold for \$20.75 per cwt.



Courtesy University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Roan Lad, First Prize Two-Year-Old Steer, Western Royal, Northwest Livestock Show and Pacific-International, 1919*

Harry Davis, Jackson, Mont., sold thirty-five coming two-year-old Shorthorn steers at the Spokane, Wash., market for \$20 per head more than steers of the same ages not by Shorthorn bulls. He also sold 115 coming yearlings for the same price per head as others not by Shorthorn bulls, coming two-year-olds.

J. H. Hanson, Gillette, Wyo., a banker and ranch owner, advises that the Shorthorn steers off his range go to market weighing 200 to 300 lbs. more than steers of the same age of other breeds.

\* \* \*

Kansas City, Feb. 7.—The Kansas City market experienced with the close of this week, a cleanup week that resulted in disastrous slumps. No Shorthorns were sacrificed here this week in the dulllest market that has been experienced in Kansas City in six or seven years, and to the credit of Shorthorns it may be said that there was not a tail end lot on the market, and six head commanded the top of the week for killers at \$13.80, and these were virtually the only cattle of preponderant Short-

horn breeding that came in during the big slump. Virtually all the good cattle that are coming to market these days come in small lots, car lots and less, and it is a foregone conclusion in the cornbelt, that part of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, tributary to the Kansas City market, that Shorthorns prevail where a man raises his own feed and takes native cattle to operate with on a car lot and less basis. so it is readily understood that Shorthorns are furnishing the best beef that comes to the Kansas City market these days, and virtually the only prime fed beef, even if in small lots.

Chicago, Feb. —.—Shorthorns topped the stocker market this week at \$11.90. They were Colorado bred. Best fat Shorthorns \$15.50.

\* \* \*

Omaha, Feb. —.—With extremely light receipts on the Omaha market during the past week the supply of cattle showing any amount of quality has been generally lacking, but Shorthorns have had their full share of the high prices paid, and have brought top prices or right at the top every day. On the first day of the week Henry Schwartz shipping from Bayard, Neb., sold a load of feeders, most of which were Shorthorns of high quality for \$11.25, the top price of the week. They averaged 1,064 lbs.

Oscar Gapen of Mynard, Neb., topped the steer market Wednesday with some 1,306 lb. Shorthorns at \$13.75. It was stuff that he bought on this market last fall for \$11.25 and had had on a feed of corn and alfalfa since the 10th of October. Mr. Gapen is an old timer at the feeding game and always makes his stuff good before sending it in.

In his first attempt at the feeding game J. C. Cleveland of Carson, Iowa,

sold 31 head of yearling Shorthorns at the week's top of \$13.25, on Friday. The animals were bought here a year ago last month as stockers, were roughed through the summer, and finally put on feed early in October. He did so well with this bunch that he is planning to take out another load of as near the same stuff as he can buy in the near future, and will try to repeat the performance.

\* \* \*

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Top cattle here this week, \$16.25, made by a load of 1,520-lb. Shorthorns from the feedlot of Alvin Buech, Bryant, Iowa. They were natives, picked up in the neighborhood and averaged \$14.50 when put in. They sold on a dollar break and would have been worth \$17 the previous week but Buech was unable to get cars. Next sale was 50c below this price.

\* \* \*

Kansas City, Feb. 21.—This was Shorthorn week on the Kansas City market and the red and roans, which came in in great numbers, and in seemingly ceaseless numbers, topped the market two days of the week, and the two days in which there were big receipts. On Feb. 18 A. B. Armstrong of Smith Center, Kan., who breeds purebred Shorthorns on his farm to some extent, and who uses a purebred, registered Shorthorn bull, and who has encouraged his neighbors to do the same thing, came to market with two carloads, the tops of which topped the market at \$12.50, and the second load, lighter cattle, sold for \$11.50. The heavier cattle averaged 1,500 lbs. About Sept. 2 these cattle were turned into an open corn field to eat down the corn. About Nov. 1 they were put in a lot on a feed of shelled corn and alfalfa hay, and they made fine gains, and a nice profit on both loads. Mr. Armstrong was well pleased with the results of his sales. He bred ten of the top steers in his top load.

"It takes a good sire to make good steers and the best sire is the purebred sire," Mr. Armstrong said. "If one will breed quality into a steer calf and then give him the feed to bring out that quality he will be well repaid for his efforts. I am not only pleased with my



Courtesy University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

*Idaho Favorite, First Prize Senior Yearling Steer at the Leading Shows of the Northwest*





Courtesy by C. H. Prescott &amp; Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

Photo by Hildebrand

### Good Shorthorns on Michigan Stump Land

Shorthorns on the farm but I am pleased with them at the stock yards. They have made me money and they are making my neighbors money, and I advise their breeding if one wants profits."

On Feb. 12 Lloyd Morrison, a young farmer from Roxbury, Kan., came in with 40 head of big Shorthorns, the heaviest cattle that have come to the Kansas City market this week in condition that would characterize them as prime beefs. These cattle averaged 1,418 lbs. and sold for \$12.75, the top of the day. One roan steer in this lot weighed 1,640 lbs. after being driven 12 miles to a loading station and 12 hours off feed and water, and was one of the best steers seen here in many weeks. These Morrison cattle were fed on ensilage, alfalfa hay and shelled corn and made good gains. Mr. Morrison purchased these cattle as calves from neighbors who use Shorthorn bulls. He prefers Shorthorns for his feeding.

A consignment of range bred cattle came from the west side of the range in Colorado and the tail ends of Bertram and Coy cattle at Ft. Collins, pulp fed there, sold for \$11.85, the top for pulpers for the week. These cattle came from a herd where Shorthorn bulls have been used for 20 years and showed a world of quality for range cattle off pulp feed.

\* \* \*

Chicago, Feb. —A load of mixed steers, 1,440 lbs., mostly Shorthorns, topped this week's Chicago market at \$15.75. Other straight loads of Shorthorns made \$15.50, which was practically the top late in the week. A load of 1,120-lb. Shorthorn feeders topped that market at \$13.25. Canadian-bred Shorthorn feeders went to Wisconsin to go on grass at \$12.90. Part of a load of 950-lb. Shorthorn yearlings topped the market for this class at \$15.50.

\* \* \*

Kansas City, Feb. 26.—Shorthorns topped the market three days of this week here and topped the market for the entire week, and the presence of the reds and roans was keenly felt here, particularly as the packer buyers seemed to have a preference for them. On Monday, Feb. 23, Peter Bersuch of Council Grove, Kan., came in with 38 head, averaging 1,418 lbs., sold them for

\$13.00, the top of the day. He fattened and fitted these cattle on silage, and shelled corn, and after making his sale stated that he took a nice profit, and said that he prefers Shorthorns for feeding, as they generally make him a nice profit. Mr. Bersuch picked these cattle up as calves in his own neighborhood. On the same day B. H. Garwood sold 38 head of reds and roans from his farm at Clyde, Kan., cattle that he purchased here last spring and which made a 600-lb. gain for him, and a fine profit. These cattle averaged 1,294 and sold for \$12.55, the top of the day for cattle of this weight. He, like Mr. Bersuch, is partial to Shorthorns for feeding and fitting. On the same day J. F. Stevens, Liberty, Mo., put 39 head of Shorthorns, averaging 1,322 lbs., on the market at \$12.50, adding additional luster to the records for reds and roans for that day.

On Tuesday, Feb. 24, Frank Bord, Corder, Mo., sent in a carload of grade Shorthorn cows, and one steer, 11 months old, weighing 1,000 lbs., which sold for \$13.50, the top of the day and the top of the week, and the best calf of any age or breed that has come to the local yards this year. On Thursday a carload of Shorthorns, reconsigned from another market, came in and topped the market at \$12.75, and averaged 1,237 pounds, and left the feeder, whose name is withheld, on account of reconsignment, a nice profit. On Wednesday, Feb. 25, Evans Brothers of

Converse, Mo., marketed some Shorthorn cows for \$11.40, the top of the week for cows.

\* \* \*

Omaha, March —To William Rummell of Cass county, Nebraska, goes the honor of topping the beef steer market with a load of 22 head of Shorthorns which averaged 1,253 lbs. and sold for \$14.25, which incidentally is the highest price paid for beef at Omaha since the 26th of January. His stuff had been on a feed of corn and alfalfa for the last five months and showed condition and finish all the way through, besides plenty of quality. They were bought at this market for \$9.10 on the 9th of October and put on a gain of 377 lbs.

A. B. Janke of Hoskins, Neb., topped Tuesday's market with a load of horned Shorthorn steers averaging 1,175 lbs., which sold for \$14.00. These cattle were also purchased at Omaha, the first of October, at an average weight of 802 lbs. and cost \$9.25. Mr. Janke says he is mighty well pleased with the way these cattle fed out, and also the price they brought. If it hadn't been for the lower market Tuesday he would probably have equaled the top of the day before.

Shorthorn cows have been much in evidence all week and have sold at top prices. On Monday Jens Johnson of Petersburg, Neb., brought in a full load of dehorned she stock, weighing around 1,100 lbs., which sold at \$11.00. This was top for the day and is as high as any full loads are selling. Odd head, however, have reached the \$12.50 figure.



Shorthorn Bulls Taken Into Central Oregon Through the Activity of the First National Bank, Bend, Oregon



For instance James Wilson of Avoca, Iowa, who claims to be one of the oldest shippers to this market, brought in a load of she stock Friday, with six cows in the lot which weighed 1,438 lbs. and sold for \$12.50, which is higher than a full load of cows or heifers has sold for since back in December. All of the cows were Shorthorns of Mr. Wilson's own raising and were in A1 condition.

\* \* \*

Oklahoma City, March 5.—When Lee Swiggert, Lahoma, Okla., came into the arena for the sale of the animals shown by the boys and girls of Oklahoma at the Southwest American Live Stock Show on March 3, leading a roan calf packer buyers, representing Morris & Co. and Wilson & Co., took notice. The boy was decked out with purple ribbons, the winnings of three roan calves that he had brought to Oklahoma City for the calf club show. When his calf was auctioned Morris & Co. paid \$27.50 per hundred for it, and it brought him \$228.75, weighing on the shrink 810 lbs.

Young Swiggert has a grade Shorthorn cow and his father owns a purebred Shorthorn bull. This cow has produced three bull calves for Lee, and as steers he has shown all three at Oklahoma City. The best he has been able to do on the sale of these calves up to this year was \$22.00 per hundred when selling them to the packers at the calf club auction.

He takes pride in his showing winnings, but more pride in his ability to fit his calves to bring the top price on the Oklahoma City market each spring, for that is the record that he holds. He mixes his own feeds, using the crops on the farm, with molasses added, for a ration.

\* \* \*

Kansas City, March 5.—Friday is a lucky day for Shorthorns on the Kansas City market. On Friday, Feb. 27, Julius Hilt of Bern, Kan., came to the Kansas City market with 60 head of cattle, virtually all grade Shorthorns, and made a record for the month, the week, the day and the year to that date. His top 40 head averaged 1,334 lbs. and sold for \$13.25, as stated, the record for heavy cattle for the year on the Kansas City market. The 20 head in the cut backs averaged 1,240 lbs. and sold for \$13.

On Friday, March 5, R. L. Lewis of Corder, Mo., shipped seven head of grade Shorthorn calves to market, averaging 985 pounds, which sold for \$13.75, the top on yearlings of any breed on

the Kansas City market for this year, and within 25 cents of the top of any age for the year. The top of \$14 for the week was on a shipment of cattle that would have been pronounced as preponderant Shorthorns, but for the fact that cattle having white faces are not credited with being anything but Herefords, despite the fact that every thing tends to show that they have nothing but white faces to sustain such a contention, or such a placing by habitues of the yards here. These cattle were plainly preponderant in Shorthorn blood.

\* \* \*

Denver, March 13.—Features of the Denver livestock market this week include the sale of a bunch of choice Shorthorn cows from the herd of Gooding & Sheehan of Franktown, Colo. Thursday at \$10, the highest price paid on this market for fat cows since the stock show in January.

Messrs. Gooding & Sheehan have one of the best purebred unregistered herds of Shorthorn cattle in this part of the state. These cows were all raised on the ranch and fed on ranch products. The 22 head in the shipment averaged 1,135 lbs. While these cows outsold anything on the market that day or any other day in the past two months, they were probably finished at less expense than any marketed here in some time. They were fed on a ration of hay and ensilage and had no other grain or concentrated feed. Messrs. Gooding & Sheehan market a great many good cattle on the Denver market, and their shipments always show good quality and meet with favor from the buyers. Gooding & Sheehan like the Shorthorns because they grow quickly and finish with a minimum of expense.

## How the International Carload Was Fed

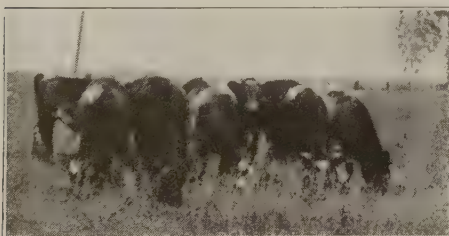
The champion lot of Shorthorn steers at the recent International was fed by The Haylands Farm, Sharpsburg, Ill., and purchased by Armour & Company at \$35 per cwt. All of the steers fed by The Haylands Farm were sired by purebred Shorthorn bulls, while half of the champion lot were of pure Shorthorn blood, most of them eligible to registry. A little over half of the cattle were bred by M. H. Brown on Haylands Farm, while the remainder was selected with great care from the herds of men keeping good class Scotch topped Shorthorns. One of the steers in the first lot was bred by James Brown, superintendent of cattle buying for Armour & Company.

The selection of the animals to go into a carload lot is held by M. H. Brown to be the most important part of the feeding business. He greatly emphasizes good breeding, since his experience has shown that a calf which looks rather scrubby but is sired by a good bull and out of a good dam will usually prove

superior to a better looking calf of unknown breeding.

The cattle in this champion load averaged in age from 19 to 23 months, most of them being about 21 months old. The average cost of the calves purchased was about 18 cents per pound, and they weighed between 350 and 375 pounds on Dec. 1st, 1918. The calves of The Haylands Farm breeding were weaned about Nov. 1st, 1918, and were placed in a dry lot on a full feed ration of silage, alfalfa hay and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of oilmeal. They were carried on that ration until all the calves had been collected. In January they were dehorned, and on Feb. 8th they were started on their corn ration. By March 1st they were on full feed, getting 10 lbs. of corn, all the hay and silage they would eat and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of oilmeal daily. About the first of May the silage was eliminated from the ration and the calves were turned on grass. The oilmeal, which was fed separately in a feeding bunk, was gradually increased until the cattle were eating about 2 pounds by July 1st, practically all they would clean up. They were virtually running to a full feed of alfalfa, shell corn and oilmeal by the middle of September. Due to the scarcity of old corn, new corn was broken into an open bunk. The cattle seemed to relish this and gradually changed completely from the old corn in the self feeder to the 1919 crop. The average weight of the cattle when shipped from The Haylands Farm was 1,145 pounds, and their shrink in shipment was about 55 pounds, the champion lot weighing 1,122 pounds in Chicago. The yield of carcass to live weight on these animals was higher than on any other load Armour & Company purchased, 64.9 percent being secured.

In addition to being champion lot of Shorthorn steers, these cattle won first in the cornbelt district yearlings, second prize in championship by ages and first in the Shorthorn specials. One purebred junior yearling from the lot was a member of the purebred Shorthorn herd that was champion over all breeds, and two of the grade steers were members of the first prize grade and crossbred steer herd. These records certainly justify Mr. Brown's contention that selection and attention to good breeding and care are the principal factors in securing such results.



Courtesy Peter Clausen, Spencer, Ia.

*Good Calves and Good Pastures*



*Meadow Flower 25th a Beefy Sort*



# Building on a Safe Basis

By W. B. Ayer

Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.

On my way to Frank Harding's sale last fall, I was asked, "What interest can a Milking Shorthorn breeder have in a sale of beef Shorthorns?" I believed then, and still believe, that the interest of a successful breeder of either beef or Milking Shorthorns is based on the achievements of the breed as a whole and not on only one of the breed's outstanding characteristics.

The constructive breeder of Shorthorns cannot forget that he is dealing with a breed of cattle that had its foundations on its milking capacity, as well as on its flesh-making qualities, and

in all dairy breeds of cattle and that it is maintained and improved by selection of dams and sires from ancestors of known milk production. Even by the exercise of the greatest judgment on the part of the breeder and the examination of milk records of all ancestors running back through many generations and by the greatest care in judging the animals themselves, there is no such thing as being absolutely certain of results, as

Milking Shorthorn breeders cannot expect to avoid their share of disappointments; but I am absolutely convinced that the failures can be minimized by strict adherence to sound breeding principles. The indiscriminate introduction of the bloodlines of the beef strains in the Milking Shorthorn herds cannot be expected to perpetuate the milking capacity of those herds, and most of the disappointments that have come to Milking Shorthorn breeders can be traced to that cause.

In the effort of breeders to secure "milk inheritance" there is the danger



Photo furnished by H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y.

*A Typical English Milking Shorthorn Cow, Countess of Heggle 2d.*

that the specialist is only developing one or the other of these qualities that are inherent in the breed. The breeders of beef Shorthorns have, by selection and skillful handling, developed an early maturing, low-set, blocky type that is the superior of any other of the purely beef breeds. The breeders of Milking Shorthorns have, by selective breeding, maintained and improved the original milking qualities of the breed without sacrificing its flesh-making qualities. There exist today, however, the same difficulties that have always taxed the abilities of the breeders of Milking Shorthorns. I refer to the maintenance of satisfactory milk production and, at the same time, of breed characteristics.

It is a well established fact that milk production is an inherited characteristic

breeding is not an exact science and disappointments are often the breeder's only reward. This is shown by the interesting study of prepotency in Jersey sires as completed by the Maine Experiment Station, and from which I quote: "Two hundred twenty-four Register of Merit Jersey bulls supplied data for the determination of the transmitting ability of Jersey sires for milk production." . . . "Out of the 224 sires whose breeding capabilities were considered, 105, or less than fifty percent, bred daughters which produced more milk than their dams." . . . "In this list of sires were 159 which had sons whose progeny's production is known. Of this number only 69 or 44 percent had sons whose daughters produced more heavily than their dams."

of sacrificing conformation, which, if carried too far, would result in a type that would have no Shorthorn characteristics except color, and there is no room in the farm economy of the country for a strictly dairy breed.

Both of these pitfalls can be avoided by the selection of big, roomy cows, with well shaped udders, possessing plenty of scale and quality, and by restraining the ambition for big milk records.

Dual-purpose Shorthorns should displace the great number of nondescript cattle that are being maintained without profit on so many farms of the country. They are a heritage that has come down to us for the economical production of milk and butter, and it should be the desire of every breeder to uphold the best traditions of the breed.



# Milking Shorthorn Notes

By J. L. Tormey

The International brought out a good show of Milking Shorthorns and an interested and interesting crowd of breeders and enthusiasts.

There were a few suggestions and remarks made about the show at that time that will bear repeating. The heifer classes were attractive. So were the cow classes. Breeders should be commended on their pluck in bringing out good cows in milk at that season of the year. More shows of good cows in milk would be the best possible piece

the International. Everyone who is interested in the welfare and advancement of the breed hopes for good shows next year.

So far as we can discover demand for Milking Shorthorns the past year has been very keen, and so far as we can determine there is a dearth of Shorthorns with milk records.

Care should be exercised in recommending Shorthorn cattle as Milking

the number of well bred beef Shorthorns changing hands is much greater. Milking Shorthorn cows of outstanding individual merit that have good milk records and good Milking Shorthorn bulls from milk producing ancestry are seldom on the market. They are in the strong hands of those who realize their scarcity in this country and know the prices they command in England.

There are Scotch-topped cattle that are sold as Milking Shorthorns and are represented as belonging to the "Milk Strain." In the past year we have looked at many such pedigrees sent to this office to be passed upon to see if there is milking ancestry. So far as published records go to show milking ancestry most of the animals whose pedigrees were sent in had no claim to such ancestry.

Now it is such animals as these that many are thinking of when they feel that the Milking Shorthorns are selling more cheaply than the beef Shorthorns. There are many pedigrees that have Bates foundation but are topped off by Scotch or Scotch-topped bulls. While these animals have no doubt descended from milking ancestors these ancestors are so far remote that we have reason to suppose that much of the milk inheritance has been lost through the introduction of the Scotch and Scotch-topped blood. If the pedigrees are straight Bates we are justified in stating that if these animals are good producers one ought to feel safe in expecting strong milking inheritance. Scotch-topped females of good useful type with good udders and that come from hand milked herds command a better price from Milking Shorthorn breeders than they do from breeders of beef Shorthorns. This is largely because Milking Shorthorn breeders are placing emphasis on the importance of immediate ancestry. The fancier of straight Scotch cattle knows that he can never (according to our fashionable means of judging pedigree) greatly improve the value of the Scotch-topped pedigree by introducing the blood of the breeder's best bulls—even though he may produce the best cattle. Milking Shorthorn breeders judge the value of the pedigree by the performance records of the immediate ancestors and are not greatly worried about the pedigree back of three or four generations completely tabulated.

Right here it might be well to remind one of a common fallacy. Too many are in the habit of thinking of all Scotch Shorthorn cows as poor milkers and of all cows tracing to English families as being better milkers. This is far from correct. The cows that made the Record of Merit from the Kansas Agricultural College were either all Scotch or largely Scotch; and outside of the cows that have descended from ances-



Courtesy Sentinel Pine Farm, Shoreham, Vt.

Photo by Strohmeyer

*Imp. Priceless Lord Lee by Lord Lee 2d, out of Priceless by Conjurer, a Milking Shorthorn Bull Showing Pleasing Finish*

of publicity work Milking Shorthorn breeders could do. The aged bull classes brought out good bulls; and in the younger bull classes some very promising bulls were found. It is well to repeat, though, that bulls brought to the International in thin condition are detrimental to the breed's best interests, and reflect badly on the breeders and exhibitors. The harm done the breeders and exhibitors of good Milking Shorthorns cannot easily be repaid. The exhibitors and breeders of the poor ones will be rewarded suitably by reaction on their herds.

Milking Shorthorn breeders, at an informal dinner, went on record as being enthusiastic over the system of securing English judges at leading shows. The work of Mr. R. W. Hobbs, Jr., at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., last fall was undoubtedly educational. An attempt will be made to secure English judges the coming season for both the Eastern States and

Shorthorns if they are not taken from herds where hand milking is practiced regularly. There are instances where Shorthorns not up to standard as beef animals have been represented as Milking Shorthorns and buyers have been disappointed. Such representations are misleading to the purchaser; certainly unjust to real Milking Shorthorn cattle; and detrimental to the interests of those who own good Milking Shorthorns and are keeping records on their cattle.

Queries sometimes reach us asking why beef Shorthorns sell higher than Milking Shorthorns. The reply we make is that beef Shorthorns and Milking Shorthorns of the same relative merit, breeding and quality sell along the same plane. Beef Shorthorn interests are greater than Milking Shorthorn interests throughout the country. By that we mean there are more men engaged in breeding beef Shorthorns. The number of public sales is greater and



try carefully selected on the basis of production we would be safe in saying that so far as records show we have no evidence that the rank and file Shorthorn cow of the country is a better producer than the average Scotch Shorthorn cow. Indeed, it is conceded, that the best matrons in the herds of Scotland are good milk producers and the cows in the herd of J. Deane Willis of England are hand milked.

To sum the situation up, then, there is no good argument why those who

profess to have Milking Shorthorns should not keep milk and butterfat records and every reason to advance why records should be kept.

The breeder should have the records in order to select the good producers for breeding. The purchaser ought to know that the animal he is buying is a product from carefully selected ancestors; and the outsider who is asked for advice ought to be able to find the records in the Record of Merit. Is this information valuable? One illustration



Courtesy O. M. Healy, Muscatine, Iowa.

### Shorthorn Cows Combining Beef and Milk

### Record of Milking Shorthorn Herd of Henry Peterson, Centuria, Wis.

	Age	Date When Fresh	Pounds of Milk Produced			Pounds Fat Produced			Total Cost of Feed	Profit Over Feed Cost
			Testing Period	Jan. 1, 1919	Average	During	Value of	Cost of		
			Dec. 31, 1919	Period	Test	Period	Product	Roughage		
BEAUTY, Registered.	2	Oct. 18	" " "	6,315	3.75	236.9	\$163.51	\$49.54	\$30.98	\$80.52 \$ 82.99
CHERRY, Grade.....	12	Jan. 15	" " "	10,832	3.62	392.1	\$262.32	\$49.54	\$41.28	\$90.82 \$171.50
TESSIE, Registered..	6	Feb. 17	" " "	7,597	3.72	282.6	\$184.41	\$49.54	\$26.83	\$76.37 \$108.04
BONNIE, Registered.	11	Dec. 17	" " "	8,634	3.24	280.3	\$187.32	\$49.54	\$25.96	\$75.50 \$107.24
NELLIE, Grade.....	7	Mar. 13	" " "	8,895	3.33	296.0	\$192.20	\$49.54	\$21.77	\$71.31 \$120.89
ROSY, Grade.....	12	Dec. 21	" " "	7,310	3.58	261.9	\$171.29	\$49.54	\$20.29	\$69.83 \$101.46
VICTORIA, Registered	4	Apr. 26	" " "	5,878	4.35	255.9	\$172.20	\$49.54	\$13.19	\$62.73 \$109.47
LILLY, Registered....	7	Apr. 1	" " "	7,589	3.69	280.4	\$184.72	\$49.54	\$19.66	\$69.20 \$115.52
RED ROSE, Reg.....	3	Dec. 19, 1918	" " "	8,199	3.97	325.4	\$216.27	\$49.54	\$28.70	\$78.24 \$138.03
TRILBY, Registered..	3	Nov. 18	" " "	7,027	3.80	267.3	\$182.06	\$49.54	\$29.18	\$78.72 \$103.34
DAISY, Registered...	3	Jan. 2	" " "	7,862	3.69	290.6	\$192.55	\$49.54	\$24.42	\$73.96 \$118.59
ROAN LADY, Reg....	6	Aug. 18	" " "	7,324	4.38	320.9	\$216.43	\$49.54	\$34.26	\$83.80 \$132.63
ROAN QUEEN, Reg.	4	Dec. 8	" " "	8,164	3.93	311.2	\$208.94	\$49.54	\$30.12	\$79.66 \$129.28
TOTAL				101,214	3.74	3,801.5	\$2,544.22	\$644.02	\$346.64	\$990.66 \$1,538.98
Estimated average per cow for 12 mos.				7.17	3.74	292.4	\$195.70	\$49.54	\$26.66	\$76.21 \$118.38

### A Typical Situation

John J. Bakerbower, Golden, Ill., writes:

"I wish to thank the efficient officers of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for their loyal assistance rendered our section in promoting the Shorthorn interests.

"Adams county, Illinois, is growing in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, the following new herds have been established in the last year:

The Hon. Albert Akers, Judge of Circuit Court of 15th District, has placed several registered Shorthorns on his 340 acre farm in the last six months.

William Kappner of Quincy, Ill., has embarked in the Shorthorn breeding by the purchase of two cows at \$2,150 and \$1,075, respectively, adding to a few he already possessed.

John B. Thomas, formerly a Polled Angus breeder, has purchased a herd of the Shorthorn breed. Also his brother, Luther E. Thomas, has taken up the breeding of Shorthorns with his already established breeding of Duroc hogs.

The Volbrocht Bros. of Kellerville, Ill., have put in a herd of breeding Shorthorns.

C. A. Huseman of Quincy has started a fine herd of Shorthorns.

J. E. Kirkpatrick of Clayton, Ill., has purchased a few registered Shorthorns.

Irwin McClintock of Clayton Ill., is another new breeder of Shorthorns.

Willis Lierly of Kellerville, Ill., has entered the list of purebred Shorthorns.

Chester Anderson of Golden has taken up the breeding of registered Shorthorns.

will carry some weight. A short time since a Milking Shorthorn bull of outstanding individuality was being looked at by two prominent breeders of Milking Shorthorns. Individually the bull pleased. The pedigree stated that the dam of the bull had produced nearly 9,000 pounds of milk in less than a year. The prospective purchasers wanted some assurance that the bull carried more milking inheritance from some of the cows further back in the pedigree. The pedigree was tabulated from the English Herd Books and all the Year Books of the Dairy Shorthorn Association examined to find records of the cows, but no records could be found. The prospective purchasers desired more information before they felt like paying a long price for the bull. Perhaps private records could be given by the owners of the cows, but private records are hard to get at. Then there is the "perhaps" to consider. What we want are published records and more of them.

Geo. Sights, a large and prominent farmer, has secured a herd of Shorthorns.

Louis Post is now breeding Shorthorns.

"I am not able to inform you of all new Shorthorn breeders in Adams county. I believe the farmers are more interested in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle than at any time in the history of the country. They are looking for a docile breed of cattle that furnish both milk and beef of quality.

"We have a splendid country to produce the good kinds of cattle, and I think the farmer will embrace same to their financial and mental satisfaction. I believe the next year will see as many as 75 new Shorthorn breeders in Adams, Brown, Schuyler and Hancock counties if properly put before the people. You may draw your own conclusion as to the future of Shorthorns in Adams county and vicinity."



# Third National Shorthorn Congress

In all respects the Third National Shorthorn Congress held at Chicago, February 17-19, 1920, was a distinct success. The attendance was larger than at either of the preceding Congresses. The display of Shorthorns was much greater. The sale offering disposed of 305 animals, over 50 head more than the largest previous offering. And here is a significant fact that even with this increased number the sale average was \$958, which was \$233 per head higher than the Congress average of the year previous, which at the time surpassed all expectations.

Here was this large offering which passed through the sale ring, scarcely

An important feature in the sale was the patronage from sources representing export trade, the representatives of Uruguayan interests competing extensively on the younger lots sold. It is gratifying that the Shorthorn Congress has attracted the attention of livestock improvers in foreign countries, and there are assurances that through this medium, to a large extent, trade opportunities exist in various South American countries which offer flattering possibilities.

The judges who made the ratings at the Congress were R. Pareja Reissig, Montevideo, Uruguay; J. Chas. Yule, Carstairs, Alberta; W. H. Pew, Ra-

horns produced or developed in eastern Canada, as being rather detrimental to the Canadian interests and otherwise, because it had taken from that country great numbers of seed stock of which they are now much in need.

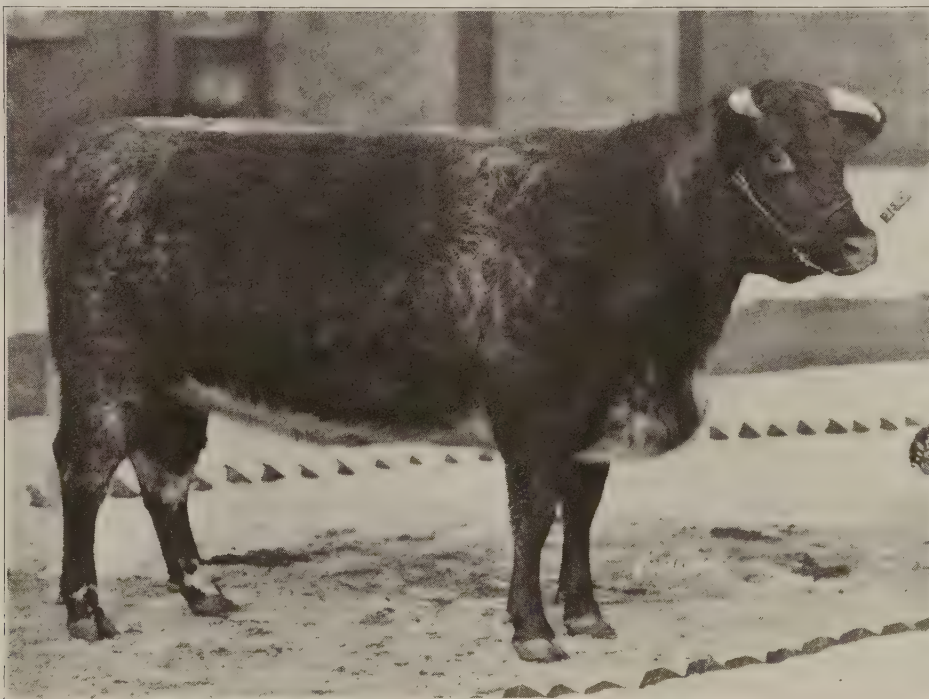
H. G. McMillan reviewed the development of the pedigree livestock business, more particularly in that section west of the Mississippi river. He traced the progress for the last fifty years, from a period before pedigree registration had a part in western livestock affairs. He analyzed one after another the numerous agencies that have come to be supporting forces of the pure-bred livestock industries. He drew attention to the gradual but general increase in the financial strength of the farmers and stockmen, and made interesting and impressive comparisons with the banking and other commercial enterprises. He emphasized the great strength and stability of the interests of agriculture as a whole and the probable relation which these interests will bear toward the economic and political affairs in America in the future.

Murdo Mackenzie discussed in an interesting and instructive way the conditions existing in Brazil where for six years he represented large American interests in the development of the beef industry. Mr. Mackenzie gave assurances of the possibilities in that country which are as yet in their infancy and gave suggestions as to ways and means of establishing trade relations with the people of Brazil.

Mr. Mackenzie upon his return from Brazil became associated with Wilson & Co., with a view to establishing closer cooperation between the beef producers and the packing industry. His long and active career as a beef producer and his extensive acquaintance among the producers in all parts of the country render his selection a useful one to all concerned.

## A MESSAGE FROM ROBERT CRAIN OF MARYLAND

"It would be a great privilege to say a few words to the men attending the Third National Shorthorn Congress who are and have been for a number of years past blazing the trail towards the production of the highest type of cattle upon which to feed the world. I know of few men entitled to greater credit than those who by precept and example have made the Shorthorn a part of the farm life of the middle and the northwestern section of our country. Farmers as a rule are stubborn men, and it is not the task of a boy to teach them new ways and new methods, and when we realize the great forward strides made in the breeding of the highest type of cattle in the section of the country to which I have referred it is almost amazing! It required centuries, as I read the story, to make the Shorthorn the pride of



Courtesy E. H. Jackson, Oakley, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Gainford Jilt, Top Female, Third National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Selling for \$3,500 to R. W. Everett, Pisgah Forest, N. C.*

more than two half days being devoted to the selling, which involved quick action, yet with that remarkable average.

Once and once only did the prices mount as high as \$8,000 and only once did they fall as low as \$125. Yet the great majority of the offering was composed of cattle under two years of age. These cattle had been sent in by the consignors, 82 in all, from a widely scattered territory without previous inspection, but with the knowledge on the part of the consignors of the character of the cattle desired. Yet their uniformity both in the matter of type and condition excited general comment. This large assortment, which was representative of the output of so many herds, was indicative of the intelligent judgment of the breeders as to the preferences of the buyers and the maintenance of a high standard at the Congress sales.

venna, Ohio, and John Garden, Wapello, Iowa.

The speaking program at the Congress dinner was of especial interest. Addresses were made by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., president of the Dominion Herd Book; H. G. McMillan, editor of the Farmer and Breeder, Sioux City, Iowa; Murdo Mackenzie, formerly of Brazil, and a Mr. Gilligan of Washington, D. C., who represented Robert Crain of Maryland.

Mr. Dryden discussed the prospects of an enlarging patronage from the western provinces of Canada accorded to breeders of the States. He indicated that location favored this and that it was further favored by the fact that such a large percentage of those who resided in the Canadian northwest came originally from the middle and western states.

Mr. Dryden referred to the call from the middle and eastern states for Short-



Scotland and England, and yet in America, by leaps and bounds, the Shorthorn and the other great beef types of cattle have become a real part of the farming life. And still the industry is yet in its infancy.

"The field for future development is full of hope, when we think of the untilled acres in the great commonwealths of New York and Pennsylvania, sufficient within themselves, if sown to grass and used in connection with the production of beef cattle, to feed the entire population of America. I recall

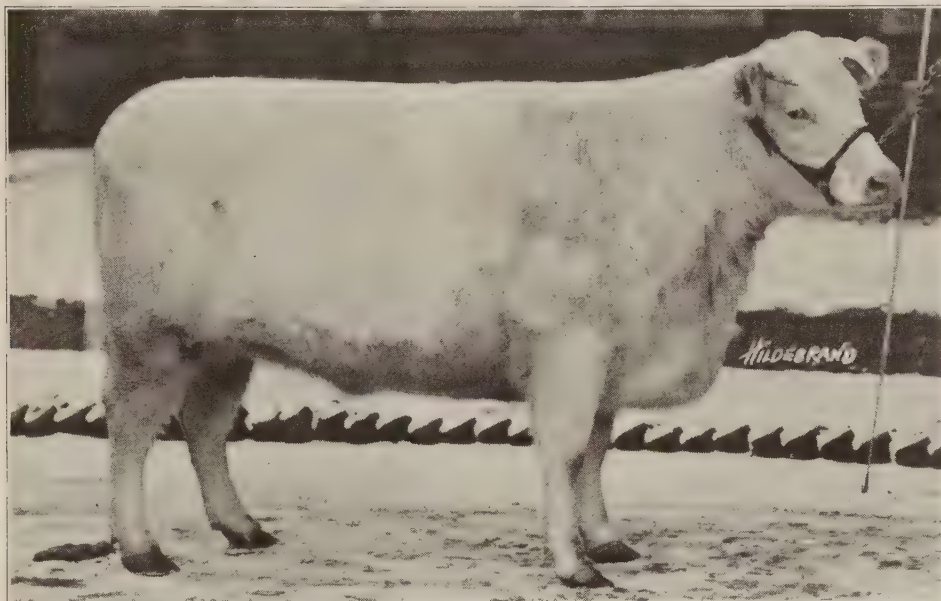
that in my own home state, Maryland—the dividing line between Dixie and the north—there is sufficient uncultivated land to raise at least one-quarter of a million of beef cattle. The states south of us, running from Maryland all the way to Texas, are not only God's country, but should be the country of the Shorthorn. The fertility of the soil, when properly treated; the climate, the water and the general surroundings will make this territory in the future the great beef cattle country of America. I have drawn this picture

so that the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will continue to realize the great field of opportunity yet open in these sections, and I doubt not the least that the men at the head of this great association will continue to press with renewed vigor the campaign which they have been waging in the past.

"As you know, I am a newcomer in this business. I began only a few years ago. I started with Glorious Dale 2d—the great blood of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan and the Duchess of Gloster coursing through his veins—and twenty good cows. From this small beginning, after selling a few cows every year and a number of bulls, I now have 170 firstclass females. My experience demonstrates that it is not necessary to start with a large herd, but to make certain to start with the right kind of herd and to follow the advice of those great leaders who have succeeded in the business.

"The Shorthorn Breeders' Association, in my judgment, is doing a great work. Its management is in the hands of men of high character, with a real vision, backed by courage and perseverance. I entertain the hope that some day in the near future I may have the distinguished honor of entertaining at my southern Maryland farm the directors of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association and a number of the great breeders of the west.

"May I ask you, Mr. Harding, to present to your associates my sentiments of very high esteem, and to express to them my very real sorrow at my inability to be present on an occasion which offers so much of real enjoyment?"



Courtesy Powell & Son, Linn Grove, Iowa.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Linwood Bonnie, Champion Female, Third National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale. Sold to Sni a Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Missouri, for \$2,800*

## \$150,000 Prize Appropriation For 1920

The above amount offered by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the encouragement of the proper preparation and exhibition of Shorthorns in the breeding classes at more than 500 fairs and shows in the United States and Canada, for club work in several forms, for developing steers by Shorthorn sires, for the making and feeding out as steers the undesirable bull calves of registered sires and dams. This represents not only an increase in funds appropriated for this constructive work over any previous year, but what is important, an effort for a healthy expansion of the Shorthorn cattle industry.

A liberal portion of this expenditure is within the reach of every producer of Shorthorns in the country. Ask for a copy of Standard Appropriations for 1920, as appears in this issue, and it will be mailed promptly. Every County Fair secretary and every Club leader, local or state Shorthorn association, should procure a copy and note just what this cooperation by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is and the conditions for its application; also

note information in this number of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA.

Are you aware that no matter in what part of this country you are located, if you are producing Shorthorns good enough to show if fitted, a circuit or series of fairs or shows with the most liberal prizes for Shorthorns ever offered is provided?

Some of these convenient circuits include the following: North Dakota State Fair, four Northwest Canadian Shows—Brandon, Regina, Edmonton and Saskatoon—and the Minnesota State Fair with approximately \$7,000 prize money. Illinois State Fair will offer \$7,500, and Ohio \$10,000 for Shorthorns, with other fairs farther east offering good prize lists also.

The Iowa State Fair will have \$10,000, followed by Minnesota or Nebraska, Sioux City, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Sni A Bar—all with somewhat increased appropriations for Shorthorns.

The Tri-State Fair at Memphis, Tenn., offers \$7,000 this year; Dallas, Texas,

\$15,000; Atlanta, Ga., \$4,000; Kentucky and Tennessee together have five shows that form a circuit. The Michigan State Fair, New York and Vermont State Fairs, and the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., complete another circuit.

The state fairs of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, the Western Royal at Spokane, Northwest Livestock Show at Lewiston, Idaho, with a \$10,000, approximately, show at Portland, the Pacific International, coming last, and the Shorthorn prize lists for the most part in this western circuit on dollar for dollar basis with the show associations, account of large distances between shows, makes it just as well worth while for the northwestern states' breeder to get out as the breeder in any other part of the country.

The California State Fair, as well as Los Angeles, are on the dollar for dollar basis. The International is a \$16,000 show for 1920, with special extra inducements beginning this year for carlot Shorthorn steers.

For Shorthorn exhibitors who will prepare especially for the January to



March shows, Denver, Wichita, Oklahoma City and Fort Worth not only have a convenient circuit, but one of very liberal prize lists, auction sales and steadily increasing attendance of an interested public.

If you are a beginner get in touch with the nearest field representative of the Association if you want his advice about showing, or anything else regarding Shorthorns.

#### COW SHOWING WITH CALF AT FOOT

For the information of prospective exhibitors the rule adopted by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association requires that the calf showing at foot of dam in the aged cow class must have been dropped after January 1 of the current year. The exception to this rule is in the case of the winter and early spring shows up to and including the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Ft. Worth, Texas, in March of each year. These shows are considered as a part of the circuit of the previous year.

The new herd classification requires that a cow, three years old, or over, be included in the aged or graded herd.

#### Standard Appropriations for 1920

1. Registered Calf Clubs (bulls, heifers or steers).
2. Registered Cow and Calf Clubs.
3. Registered bred Heifer Clubs.
4. Boys' and Girls' baby beef winners in state round-ups.
5. Steers from registered sires and dams.
6. State Shorthorn Shows and Sales.
7. County Fairs.

For 1, 2 and 3 in any part of the United States the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will contribute \$1.00 per head, on basis of number of head in club, to a prize fund to be offered according to rules laid down by local manager of club and will also offer \$10.00 championship prize, basis of award also to be determined by club manager, and where classification is furnished to this office two weeks prior to the show and sale, prize ribbons will be furnished.

In order to secure the cash premiums offered, the club leader or manager must furnish to this office the name and address of each and every boy and girl making an exhibit, number of head shown and amount of money appearing before the name of those winning prizes, whereupon prizes will be paid from this office.

For No. 4, this association will contribute \$150.00 toward a prize list where not less than 20 steers, all ages, either purebred or by registered Shorthorn sires, compete, and will add \$25.00 for

champion steer if a Shorthorn. Where less than 20 head are on the ground, the amount to be scaled down prorata.

This money will be paid when we are furnished a list of the boys and girls exhibiting, number of head shown, and if it is desired that we pay direct, the amount due each winner should be indicated.

For No. 5, steers from registered sires and dams: In order to encourage castrating of undesirable calves, appropriations have been made to all state fairs that have steer classes or will provide such classes. We urge local and state Shorthorn associations, club leaders and county advisors to interest themselves in this work of enlisting the breeders in a campaign for making steer calves of the objectionables. The benefits are obvious.

Get your state fair to offer liberal prizes for steers from registered sires and dams. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association adds one dollar

These prizes are in addition to the International Exposition prizes. Competition for the foregoing prizes open to steers showing a predominance of Shorthorn blood, and may be either purebreds or grades, or both.

For No. 6, State Shows and Sales: In order to encourage proper preparation of entries at these events, appropriation is made on the following basis: Mail catalog of entries to this office accompanied by letter stating the amount your association is entitled to draw, figured on the basis of the following:

Where 200 head or more are shown and sold—\$500.

Where 175 head or more are shown and sold—\$400.

Where 150 head or more are shown and sold—\$250.

Where 100 head or more are shown and sold—\$200.

Where 50 head or more are shown and sold \$100.



Courtesy McCone Bros., Redfield, S. D.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Lady Marengo 12th, Junior and Grand Champion Female,  
South Dakota Fair, 1919*

for two offered by fair associations. Also get your state Shorthorn breeders' association to assist in making up a carload exhibit of steers, comprising the best steers developed in your state, and send to the final court—the International. They can be shown for this association's specials where entered in the name of your state association. The specials are the most liberal ever offered and are as follows:

#### TWO-YEAR-OLDS (Fat Classes)

Carload, 15 head—1st, \$500; 2nd, \$400; 3rd, \$300; 4th, \$200; 5th, \$100.

#### YEARLINGS

Carload, 15 head—1st, \$500; 2nd, \$400; 3rd, \$300; 4th, \$200; 5th, \$100.

Grand Champion load Shorthorns—Trophy.

Grand Champion load in show, if Shorthorns—\$1,000.

For No. 7, County Fairs: The sum of \$10,000 is set aside this year for county fairs under the following plan:

A champion prize of \$25.00 for best Shorthorn bull over 12 months old, the property of the exhibitor.

#### CONDITIONS:

The fair awarded one of these championships is required to offer an equal amount, \$25.00, in addition to their regular or usual classification, either for Champion female, reserve Champion bull, or four head Get-of-sire, or divided in any two of these classes.

This association will furnish prize ribbons for these added prizes as well as for Champion bull.

An exhibitor will only be permitted to win one of these Grand Champion special prizes for bull in any one year.

In all states where there is a state Shorthorn breeders' association a fair to be recognized for one of these prizes



must have the endorsement of the state association. All state associations have been written to and advised as to the number of fairs that can be appropriated to in the state. We recognize the state association as being competent to advise us in this matter.

Breeders everywhere should get in touch with their county fairs and secure the offering of the extra prize money required. The fair is then in line to be recognized.

To the Fair Secretaries

This is your authority for appropriation by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Please note carefully the conditions:

In connection with offer of prize money on Shorthorn cattle, registered in the American Shorthorn Herd Book, made to your Fair this season by this Association, the following stipulations are made as a condition in making the appropriations:

The amount of each prize in each section for individuals, shall be uniform and graduated down uniformly, according to the rank of the prize and with the number of prizes in the Junior Yearling and each of the calf classes, both bulls and females, greater than in the older ages in the ratio of three to two. The aged herd, young herd, calf herd and get of sire prizes shall each be 50 percent more than the prizes for single animals for prizes of the same rank, the produce of cow and cow and calf prizes 25 percent larger, and all champion prizes shall be uniform in amount with first prizes for single animals. Example classification is given on this page.

The association recommends at all state fairs where breeders in that state are taking an interest in exhibiting, that a separate class be provided for Shorthorns owned in the state, and that an amount **not exceeding** 25 percent of the total offered for Shorthorns be offered under a separate classification for state cattle covering single animals and championships, but not including any groups or herd prizes in this restricted class.

Selection of a judge must be made from list published herein, who are Shorthorn men of known ability as judges. In case you wish to select some man not on this list submit his name to the office.

Every animal exhibited in the Shorthorn division must have placed above it a descriptive card giving the name, registry number, color, age, sire and dam, besides the name and address of exhibitor. This rule is imperative.



Courtesy L. W. Hastert, River Falls, Wis.  
*Prairie Belle, A Champion Winner*

The Superintendent of Cattle is requested to report any exhibitor of Shorthorns who fails to provide descriptive cards over his animals.

We hand you blank on which to make report of awards to this office.

The following should appear printed in your prize list at the top of the Shorthorn section:

"The American Shorthorn Breeder's Association (do not put in any individual's name), 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., offers ..... up to ..... of the money on Shorthorn cattle, including steers, at this fair, which amount will be paid out prorata through this fair association. It also offers ..... up to ..... on Milking Shorthorns.

"In the cow and calf section the judge shall consider the cow as 75 percent and the calf as 25 percent. Calf must be calved after January 1st. In aged herd either cow shall be eligible."

(Classification Example)

This classification is submitted made up to carry out the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association's requirements for number of prizes and comparative amounts.

Section	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Bull, 3 years old or over.....	30	25	20	15	10	10				
2. Bull, 2 years old and under 3.....	30	25	20	15	10	10				
3. Senior Yearling Bull.....	30	25	20	15	10	10				
4. Junior Yearling Bull.....	30	25	20	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
5. Senior Bull Calf.....	30	25	20	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
6. Junior Bull Calf.....	30	25	20	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
7. Cow, 3 years old or over.....	30	25	20	15	10	10				
8. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.....	30	25	20	15	10	10				
9. Senior Yearling Heifer.....	30	25	20	15	10	10				
10. Junior Yearling Heifer.....	30	25	20	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
11. Senior Heifer Calf.....	30	25	20	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
12. Junior Heifer Calf.....	30	25	20	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
13. Senior Champion Bull.....	30									
14. Junior Champion Bull.....	30									
15. Grand Champion Bull.....	30									
16. Senior Champion Female.....	30									
17. Junior Champion Female.....	30									
18. Grand Champion Female.....	30									
19. Aged Herd, Bull over 2 years, cow any age, 2-year-old heifer, 1-year-old heifer, heifer calf.....	45	37.50	30	22.50	22.50					
20. Young Herd, Bull under 2 years, 2 yearling heifers, 2 heifer calves, heifers bred by exhibitor.....	45	37.50	30	22.50	22.50					
21. Calf Herd, 1 Bull and 2 heifers, bred by exhibitor.....	45	37.50	30	22.50	22.50					
22. Four animals, get of one sire.....	45	37.50	30	22.50	22.50					
23. Two animals, produce of one cow.	37.50	30	25	20						
24. Cows, any age, with own calf by side calved after January 1st....	37.50	30	25	20						



Courtesy Dunndale Farms, Alexis, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Part of the Breeding Herd



**SPECIAL PRIZES FOR AMATEURS**

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association offers the following prizes at a selected list of shows to encourage showing at State Fairs and National Shows by new men:

For best bull calf, Senior or Junior bred and owned by exhibitor, who has not previously exhibited at a State Fair or National Show, Trophy or Medal.

For best heifer calf (same conditions), Trophy or Medal.

**HERDSMEN'S PRIZES**

Fair Secretary to report names of winners and their employers.

First, \$15. Second, \$10. Third, \$5.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association offer these prizes to herdsmen in charge of exhibits of Shorthorns. Same will be awarded by the superintendent in charge of the beef cattle department to the herdsmen who, in his judgment, make the best records covering the entire period of the fair, taking into consideration the following points:

1. Personal appearance, including neatness and cleanliness of clothing in and out of show ring.

2. Neatness and cleanliness of quarters or stalls, bedding, and animals in show herd.

3. Systematic and neat arrangement of traps, feed and forage.

(Fair Secretary please publish only when authorized by initials here.....)

**BEEF JUDGES**

1. J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind.
2. Dale Bellows, Maryville, Mo.
3. Prof. W. L. Blizzard, Stillwater, Okla.
4. Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore.
5. Dean C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.
6. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ontario.
7. W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario.
8. R. C. Forbes, Henry, Ill.
9. W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.
10. John Garden, Wapello, Iowa.
11. Chas. Herr, Lodi Wis.
12. Harry Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa.
13. Will Johnson, Fort Wayne, Ind.
14. Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.
15. John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.
16. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kan.
17. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.
18. William Milne, Kahoka, Mo.
19. W. H. Pew, Ravenna, Ohio.
20. W. Rees, Pilger, Neb.
21. Alfred Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.
22. John Robbins, Horace, Ind.
23. T. E. Robson, London, Ontario.
24. W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio.
25. Dean J. H. Skinner, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
26. Frank Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.
27. James Tomson, Carbondale, Kan.
28. John White, Hurley, S. D.

**MILKING SHORTHORN JUDGES**

1. Prof. E. L. Anthony, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
2. Prof. H. Barton, McDonald College, Montreal, Que.
3. Prof. Boss, Minnesota State College, St. Paul, Minn.
4. Prof. Cooley, Massachusetts College of Agriculture, Amherst, Mass.
5. Prof. Garrigus, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.
6. H. Noel Gibson, Dundee, Ill.
7. Tom Harrison, Santa Rosa Stock Farm, Santa Rosa, Calif.
8. C. H. Hinman, Hinman Silo Company, Denver, Colo.
9. Frank Holland, Milton, Iowa.
10. Prof. H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa.
11. Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton, Alberta.
12. L. D. May, Granville Center, Pa.
13. Lewis McMartin, Claremont, Minn.
14. Prof. McNutt, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.
15. Prof. C. Plumb, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
16. M. Schaffner, Erie, Pa.
17. W. Arthur Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt.
18. Peter Small, Chardon, Ohio.
19. Prof. Tomhave, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
20. A. H. Tryon, Port Chester, N. Y.



Courtesy Haylands Farm, Sharpsburg, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

*First Prize Group of Six, Third National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale*

## Standards and Permanency in the Beef-Making Industry

By Frank D. Tomson

Address before Kansas State Board of Agriculture

It was only yesterday, figuratively speaking, that the homeseeker tarried on the crest of the hill in eastern Kansas and looking away to the westward across the undulating prairies surveyed an unpeopled land. If, perchance, it was in the late summer or early autumn he beheld, whether on the hill tops or down the slopes or across the bottom lands that border the streams, a luxuriant growth of grass—grasses native to the

region—tall, nutritious grasses, everywhere abundant. That was all. There were no fields of corn with drooping ears, no broad sweep of grain of golden tint. There was only the grass that waved in the wind; but its richness, its

abundance, beckoned the home-seeker and caused him to make his camp.

It may be that the smoke from that settler's hearth still curls its way to the sky from the very spot where he first kindled his camp fire in that other day when unobstructive view and hope of sustenance were his principal acquisitions. It may be that he has journeyed on and crossed the River into the Unknown and his children remain in the



place that won his favor in his quest for a home.

Whether it is the settler himself or his descendants who dwell on the land, they look now on an occupied territory. Much of the native grass area has been turned under by the plow and tilled fields stretch away in all directions. The virgin fertility of the soil—centuries in the making—has now in many places been greatly depleted; in others it approaches exhaustion; yet in others it has been maintained and even increased, according to the methods of the tillers. If the growing of cattle was a part of the operations, the chances are that the soil is still responsive to a profitable extent.

But as the years passed a change came over the land. There was no longer the free range with its matchless grasses as in those earlier days. The item of cost crept into the stockman's accounts. There came a day when hay had a market value and pasture even passed from the list of free things. Corn, grain and forage took on new valuations, as did the wages of the men hired by the month. The land that was all but free only a summer or two before had become a merchantable commodity with a gradually rising value.

These upward costs had a definite bearing on the growing of livestock and the finishing of it. Not infrequently the stockman considered his returns and was disturbed to find the element of profit apparently lacking. Perhaps he deplored the trend of the times. Possibly he turned his attention to other lines. Or it may be that he foresaw the necessity of changing his standards to meet the situation, and acted accordingly. Certainly if he studied the problem closely and with fair intelligence he noted that at the market places often there was a wide variation in the prices between animals of the same weight and to all appearances of equal fatness. He became impressed with the frequency that the something which the experts called quality was accorded an advantage in the price making. This so-called quality had its origin somewhere, and if he followed up the matter he found probably that the pure-bred sire was usually the source. With these observations it is not unlikely that the

stockman began systematically to adjust his methods to fit the conditions. If he did so and applied reasonable business sagacity to his operations he insured for himself a return of adequate proportions and placed his activities on a basis that could be permanently maintained.

I say it is not unlikely that the stockman began to adjust his methods to fit the conditions. It is the observing stockman whom I had in mind. One is impressed as he goes about the country with the seemingly large number who fail to observe, or observing, fail to adjust. And, on the other hand, one is encouraged to note the many who have observed and have adjusted their methods so that commensurate returns are now available to them.

On the whole one takes an optimistic view of the trend of practices in beef production as in other business enter-



Courtesy Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo.

### *Royal Sultan a Grand Champion Winner*

prises. We have never before attached as much importance to the value of good breeding in the making of profitable beef as we do at the present time. We have never heretofore understood it so well. This has come about as the result of many interesting and convincing demonstrations. Out in Chase County there lives a man who operates a comparatively small cattle business and usually markets his entire calf crop at Kansas City each year in the form of baby beef. For eight years he has followed the practice regularly and seven years out of the eight he has topped the market, in fact I understand that he really topped it the eighth year when ages and weights are considered. This man's farm is no better than the average farm in his section. His methods are not so

very different from those of his neighbors, who are also growing beef for the market, except that he has attached much importance to the pure-bred sire from the outset. In selecting his cows he adhered as nearly as possible to the type that was in favor at the market places. He picked sires of similar type and made inquiry as to the type of their ancestors in order to perpetuate the particular conformation which he favored.

It is very simple—the plan which he has followed. There are many successful men who use methods quite similar. It is just such a plan that any intelligent farmer may adopt and be assured of satisfactory results. In fact it is this plan that the most successful cattle producers of the country have followed so far as production is concerned. The matter of age at marketing time may be left entirely to the convenience and choice of the individual operator; but whether they go as baby beef, as feeders, or in finished form, the presence of good breeding is essential—it is indispensable.

Isn't it rather suggestive that those men who have become most favorably known or who have been highly successful in the business of producing, growing and finishing beef have invariably relied upon good breeding as the basis of their endeavor? A survey of the long list of men who have won a place of distinction in livestock husbandry leads to the conclusion that good breeding obtained through the continued use of prepotent sires has been the chief factor in the making of their success. For lack of an available supply it not infrequently happens that feeders are obliged to put in cattle of an inferior character. Perhaps the price at which they are available is so low as to justify the investment, but how rarely do we find the feeder manifesting any pride or enthusiasm when his feed lots are filled with this class. On the other hand when he becomes possessed of a drove of well-formed feeders showing the presence of good breeding, with what keen enthusiasm he talks of them and how proudly he displays them. But more than this, with what confidence he looks forward to the day when they will go to market.



Courtesy Thos. Trobaugh, Fairfield, Nebr.

Photo by Hall

### *A Pleasing Nebraska Scene*





Courtesy Chas. W. Dozier, Glenarm, Ill.

### *Just a Few Calves*

Did you ever pass your hand over the finished form of a champion or a creditable candidate for such award in the beef class and not feel then and there a desire to produce and finish one of similar merit? This desire has remained with you and if you are now engaged in the production of beef you inwardly hope and plan to some day present for approval one that represents your own handiwork. Be assured that the quality of the animal that made its appeal to your instinct was the evidence of good breeding.

Your sons are growing up and beginning to take a hand in the affairs of the farm or the ranch. They have taken an animal husbandry course or have watched the ratings at various stock shows, or preference displayed at the market. They have formed definite ideas and if they are permitted to put these into practice you will find their chief source of delight will be in producing and developing types of the better standards and in this delight is the assurance of permanency. We cannot get away from the beauty nor monetary advantage of form and quality in beef production, nor can any other or less desirable type be incorporated into a permanent beef-making enterprise in the cornbelt, because the cost of production and maintenance forbids it.

The land that was free, or practically free, so very recently in Kansas now ranges in value from \$50 to \$250 per acre and even higher. The corn that used to furnish fuel for those who lived on the Kansas prairies may never again be had for less than a dollar a bushel, certainly not less than seventy-five cents. The cost of baling a ton of hay or straw is higher now than the hay used to cost delivered. Pasturage for the season ranges around \$15 to \$20 per head, whereas we used to regard \$1.50 as a fair rate. These comparative figures are stated to bring to your attention the advance in costs all along the line. Every item that enters into the making of a pound of beef is higher than it used to be and yet beef must be produced—it will be produced on a basis that will make adequate profits. I recall a significant remark made by the late Senator Harris of Kansas. It was this, "The day of cheap beef is over." I wondered at the time how he could reach this conclusion, but it seems

evident now that the day of cheap beef is over. The profit in its production lies in the type produced—it is a question of standard. Nor will the day ever come that the thick-fleshed steer with broad loins, full quarters, short legs, compactly built and furry-coated will fail to do his part in the making of profits to the producer.

There is another angle, and it is the increasing financial strength of our people. How many of your neighbors are



Courtesy M. J. Kent &amp; Sons, Amboy, Ill.

### *Serving Warm Meals*

there today who are driving automobiles that cost more than the entire holdings of these neighbors were worth twenty or twenty-five years ago? Yet their cars are paid for and their farm improvements are in harmony with the car. They are in position to command what they need, and as they reach this fortunate—this enviable—position, they incline always to better standards.

There is still another angle: Statistics reveal that in the year 1800 in the United States one family in thirty lived in cities of 10,000 or more population. In 1850 the percentage had advanced to one family in thirteen. In 1900 one

family in three, or exactly one-third of the population resided in cities of 10,000 or more. In 1916 the record shows one-half of the families residing in cities above the size indicated. The continuous trend of the grouping of the population in congested centers suggests to the man on the farm engaged in the producing of food that his market is assured. Just in proportion as the tendency of the population is toward the city, so the advantages incline countryward.

We have noted the upward trend of values, and we have no reason to doubt their continued advance. You will be interested in results obtained in an investigation made down in Indiana by the Animal Husbandry Department of Purdue University. The investigation embraced the entire state and it was found that on those farms where beef production was carried on that the producing power of the land on the average was nearly double that of the farms where beef production was not conducted. It was found, too, that the value of these farms was almost 100 percent higher than that of the farms where beef making was not a part of the program. So striking were these results that it occurred to the investigators that the beef makers had selected the best lands in the state, and so the investigation was carefully reviewed and it was found that the conclusions held good and applied similarly to every congressional district and every county within the state.

It would seem that the foregoing would be an unanswerable argument in favor of the permanency of the industry and an inducement for higher standards.

I shall not undertake here to discuss the further developments of trade opportunities, domestic and foreign, except to express the opinion that our prospects are most inviting and that our interests are being fostered by organized agencies and federal support.

In closing permit me to say that I am hopeful of a further systematic improvement in the affairs of our vocation. Our people are not lacking in genius, in energy, in experience nor financial resources. The problems that are yet to be solved will find a solution. The standards that are required to assure maximum results will be adopted and a great and useful industry, on which the very life and welfare of many millions rely, will endure.



Courtesy O. F. Hagan, Effingham, Kans.

### *Livestock Husbandry Is an Interesting Business*





Courtesy Connaway Farms, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
*Golden Emma*

## Barred From the Records

Herewith are published the names of those who have been barred from the American Shorthorn Herdbook. The reasons for such action are also stated.

Redenius Bros. and J. H. Redenius, Rushmore, Minn., permanently barred for furnishing certificate of register with grade animal.

Wm. Tossey & Son, Marysville, Ohio, permanently barred for falsifying pedigrees.

Wormet Bros., Friendship, Wis., permanently barred for recording calves as by sire which evidence showed could not have sired them.

John Heyer, Clear Lake, Wis., permanently barred for selling grade cattle as purebreds and furnishing certificates of registry and making false entries.

It is the purpose to publish the names hereafter of those against whom such action is taken, for the information and protection of the Shorthorn fraternity.

## We Need Photographs

Send in good photographs of Shorthorns. We can use them in this magazine and we have an increasing demand for them from other publications. Mark plainly on the back of each the facts pertaining to the picture together with your name and address.

## Public Sales

### CENTER, COLO.

J. K. HOLMES

	Sold for.	Average.
15 head .....	\$ 446	
Top bull, Village Dale.....	\$ 680	
Top female, Lady Gwendoline.....	800	

### GALENA, ILL., Nov. 25.

J. T. LEVINS

	Sold for.	Average.
31 head .....	\$ 7,650	\$ 246
Top bull, Supremacy.....	600	
Top females, Missie of Glendale and Miss Jessamine, each.....	700	

### TRENTON, MO., Nov. 25.

LOCUST GROVE SHORTHORN CO.

	Sold for.	Average.
10 bulls .....	\$ 368	
42 females .....	510	
52 head .....	\$25,103	482
Top bull, Type's Cumberland.....	1,575	
Top female, Cassie and cc.....	1,600	

### LOGAN, IOWA, Nov. 28.

HARRISON COUNTY BREEDERS

	Sold for.	Average.
39 head .....	\$ 153	
Top bull, Roan Gilt.....	\$ 600	
Top female, Silver Lady.....	255	

### COLUMBUS, NEB., Dec. 2 and 3.

NEBRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS

	Sold for.	Average.
24 bulls .....	\$ 237	
52 head .....	194	

### ANTHON, IOWA, Dec. 4.

W. C. COON

	Sold for.	Average.
50 head .....	\$ 270	
Top bull, Favorite.....	\$ 575	
Top female, Rosie.....	725	

### SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 8.

LESLIE SMITH & SONS

	Sold for.	Average.
2 bulls .....	\$1,395	
54 females .....	492	
60 head .....	514	
Top female, Sultan's Claudia.....	1,400	

### BLUE EARTH, MINN., Dec. 9.

G. A. SCHNEIDER & SON

	Sold for.	Average.
38 head.....	\$.....	\$ 280
Top female .....	675	

### LOGANSPOUT, IND., Dec. 10.

DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls .....	\$.....	\$ 226
48 females .....	280	
55 head .....	15,370	265
Top female, Roan Lady 52d.....	750	

### MORTON, ILL., Dec. 10.

TAZEWELL COUNTY SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
4 bulls .....	\$ 165	
35 females .....	217	
39 head .....	212	
Top female, Acorn Star.....	\$ 525	

### SACRAMENTO, CALIF., Dec. 11.

W. C. SHORT

	Sold for.	Average.
43 head .....	\$ 7,555	\$ 176
Top bull, Collynie General 4th.....	275	
Top female, Sweetheart 2d.....	270	

### CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, Dec. 16.

BLACKHAWK COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS

	Sold for.	Average.
54 head .....	\$ 245	
Top bull, White Prince.....	\$ 210	
Top female, Cedar Lawn Princess.....	740	

### SIOUX CITY, IOWA, Dec. 18.

E. W. CHILDS

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls .....	\$ 3,330	\$ 476
37 females .....	23,749	642
44 head .....	27,079	618
Top bull, Pineclad Diamond.....	1,500	
Top females, Land Clipper and bc. and Afton Lady, each.....	1,300	

### EGAN, S. D., Dec. 30.

A. N. SMITH

	Sold for.	Average.
52 head .....	\$ 200	
Top bulls, Dale Cumberland.....	460	
Top female, Gem 9th.....	600	

### BELTON, MO., Jan. 2.

J. R. NICHOLS & SON

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls .....	\$ 795	\$ 132
34 females .....	5,970	175
40 head .....	6,756	169
Top bull, Roger.....	200	
Top female, Ruby Ruth.....	345	

### COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 6-7.

OHIO SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
85 bulls .....	\$ 245	
86 females .....	544	
171 head .....	68,650	401
Top bulls, Gold Nugget and Oakdale Stamp 2d, each.....	1,150	
Top female, Maxwellton Missie 4th and cc.....	4,000	

### SO. ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 6-7.

MINNESOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
41 bulls .....	\$ 500	
59 females .....	740	

### Jan. 7

	Sold for.	Average.
50 bulls .....	132	
50 females .....	269	
Top bull, British Lex.....	\$ 4,100	
Top female, Clipper Queen.....	3,750	

### FREEPORT, ILL., Jan. 7.

TRI-COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
31 bulls .....	\$ 165	
Top bull, Village Crown.....	360	

### GREENE, IOWA, Jan. 8.

W. H. HOOD

	Sold for.	Average.
38 head .....	\$ 9,600	\$ 253
Top bull, Pride of the Hills.....	1,450	
Top female, Claudia 9th.....	545	

### LA PORTE, IND., Jan. 10.

R. P. SCHNURR, D. S. MYERS AND A. E. WATSON

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls .....	\$ 4,295	\$ 306
40 females .....	15,740	393
54 head .....	20,035	380
Top bull, Maxwellton Ajax.....	2,000	
Top female, Clipper Girl .....	3,300	

### PLEASANT HILL, MO., Jan. 12.

W. A. FORSYTHE & SONS.

	Sold for.	Average.
4 bulls .....	\$ 6,125	\$1,531
58 females .....	1,192	
62 head .....	1,213	

### FARGO, N. D., Jan. 20.

B. W. AYLOR

	Sold for.	Average.
52 head .....	\$ 367	
Top bull, Stamp's Emulator.....	\$ 3,500	
Top female, Lady Baldwin .....	1,800	

### DENVER, COLO., Jan. 21.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
30 bulls .....	\$ 367	
19 females .....	421	
49 head .....	\$19,005	387
Top bulls, Model Renoun and Northern Light, each.....	1,000	
Top female, San Juan Victoria 4th .....	1,010	

### FARGO, N. D., Jan. 21.

CHESBRO SMITH, W. W. BROWN AND D. A. BLACK & SON

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls .....	\$ 3,475	\$ 435
30 females .....	15,170	505
38 head .....	18,850	495
Top bull, Silver Cup.....	1,150	
Top female, Silver Butterfly.....	2,300	

### OTTAWA, KAN., Jan. 24.

W. O. RULE & SON

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls .....	\$ 1,700	\$ 188
21 females .....	6,120	249
30 animals .....	7,820	261
Top bull, Bermuda Searchlight.....	750	
Top female, Otie Lavender 6th.....	690	

### MADISON, WIS., Jan. 28.

WISCONSIN SHORTHORN BREEDERS

	Sold for.	Average.
10 bulls .....	\$ 4,085	\$ 408
42 females .....	17,220	407
52 head .....	21,325	410
Top bulls, Baron's Stamp and Bapton Count, each.....	1,000	
Top female, Lady Victoria.....	1,000	

### WICHITA, KAN., Jan. 29.

PURPLE RIBBON SALE AT KANSAS NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls .....	\$ 679	
40 females .....	714	
54 head .....	705	
Top bull, Village Emblem.....	\$ 2,100	
Top female, Jehu's Emerald 2d, and cc.....	1,900	

### WICHITA, KAN., Jan. 29.

OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS

	Sold for.	Average.
12 bulls .....	\$ 179	
61 females .....	195	
73 head .....	192	
Top bull, Royal Airdrie.....	\$ 290	
Top female, Snowflake's 2d.....	520	

### GENOA, ILL., Feb. 9.

ARTHUR HARTMAN

	Sold for.	Average.
17 head .....	\$ 3,525	\$ 265
Top female, Milkmaid B.....	375	

### GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 9 and 10.

ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
215 head .....	\$57,715	\$ 268
Bulls .....	\$ 212	
Females .....	313	
Top bull, Memory's Royal.....	1,775	
Top female, Golden Sunshine 2d.....	1,550	

### GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 12.

ETHERLY STOCK FARM CO.

	Sold for.	Average.
64 head .....	\$55,215	\$ 863
Top females, Lillian and cc. and Thurmont Beauty and cc.....	1,675	

### CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 13 and 19.

SHORTHORN CONGRESS

	Sold for.	Average.
95 bulls .....	\$ 68,375	\$ 710
210 females .....	223,825	1,065
305 head .....	292,200	958
Top bull, Marmou.....	8,000	958
Top female, Gainford Jlt.....	3,500	

### DES MOINES, IOWA, Feb. 20.

G. A. BONNEWELL & SONS

	Sold for.	Average.
10 bulls .....	\$ 502	
30 females .....	960	
40 head .....	845	
Top bull, King Avondale.....	\$ 1,600	
Top female, Rosalie.....	2,550	

### MANHATTAN, ILL., Feb. 20.

WILL AND GRUNDY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
13 bulls .....	\$ 247	
61 females .....	412	
74 head .....	379	
Top bull, Thaxton's Conqueror.....	\$ 500	
Top female, Missie Sunbeam.....	1,200	



## OTTAWA, KAN., Feb. 21.

KELLY & MITCHEL		Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls .....		\$ 1,520	\$ 190
42 females .....		13,995	333
50 head .....		15,515	311
Top bull, Meditation .....		245	.....
Top female, Rosewood Emma and cc. ....		850	.....

## LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 24 and 27.

KENTUCKY ROUND-UP		Sold for.	Average.
15 bulls .....		\$ 103	
28 females .....		210	
53 head .....		180	
Top bull, Inwood Lad .....		\$ 325	.....
Top female, Green Dale's Victoria .....		925	.....

## TIFFIN, OHIO, Feb. 25.

F. R. EDWARDS		Sold for.	Average.
60 head .....		\$78,475	\$1,308
Top bull, Lavender's Pride .....		1,425	.....
Top female, Imp. Clipper Maid 2d and cc. ....		3,100	.....

## OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., March 4.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION		Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls .....		\$ 883	
24 females .....		857	
32 head .....		863	
Top bull, Favorite .....		\$ 2,500	.....
Top female, Sweet Blossom 2d .....		2,000	.....

## SPOKANE, WASH., March 4.

DAY & ROTHROCK		Sold for.	Average.
25 bulls .....		\$ 294	
29 females .....		365	
54 head .....		331	

## LIVINGSTON, WIS., March 4.

GRISWOLD BROS. AND OTHER BREEDERS		Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls .....		\$ 191	
43 females .....		400	
Top bull, King Cloris .....		\$ 500	.....
Top female, Belle Cecilia 5th .....		1,725	.....

## GALESBURG, ILL., March 11.

VARIOUS BREEDERS		Sold for.	Average.
24 bulls .....		\$ 396	
26 females .....		365	
50 head .....		380	
Top bull, Bud Avondale .....		\$ 2,000	.....
Top female, Beauty 3d .....		750	.....

## JACKSONVILLE, ILL., March 12.

L. A. REED		Sold for.	Average.
10 bulls .....		\$ 170	
46 females .....		210	
56 head .....		203	

## CHARLES V. JOHNSON

		Sold for.	Average.
46 head .....		\$ 275	
Top bull, Stella's Diamond .....		305	.....
Top female, Orange A .....		640	.....

## HURON, S. D.

SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION		Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls .....		\$ 975	
25 females .....		1,159	
39 head .....		\$42,630	1,093
Top bull, Augustus Sultan .....		3,650	.....
Top female, Imp. Fuchsia 15th .....		2,000	.....

## BRYAN, TEX.

BRAZOS COUNTY BREEDERS.		Sold for.	Average.
30 head .....		\$ 5,400	\$ 180
Top animal, Matchless Butterfly .....		400	.....

## DAVIS, CALIF.

CALIFORNIA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION		Sold for.	Average.
62 head .....		\$ 436	
Bulls .....		451	
Females .....		398	
Top bull, Pacheco Cumberland .....		925	.....
Top female, Mayflower Gloster .....		825	.....

## ASSOCIATIONS

## ALABAMA

Alabama Shorthorn Breeders' Association, M. C. Crabb, Sec'y, Galion, Ala.  
Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Sec'y, Troy, Ala.

## ARKANSAS

Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Conway Scott, Sec'y, Scotts, Ark.  
The Northwestern Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Sec'y, Fayetteville, Ark.

## CALIFORNIA

California Shorthorn Breeders' Association, David J. Stollery, Sec'y, San Francisco, Cal.  
Glenn County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ernest V. Eibe, Sec'y, Butte City, Cal.

## COLORADO

Elbert County Shorthorn Association, C. A. Melburn, Sec'y, Elbert, Colo.  
The Northwestern Colorado Shorthorn Association, T. J. Miller, Secretary, Steamboat Springs, Colo.  
Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. D. Warnock, Sec'y, Loveland, Colo.

## GEORGIA

Georgia Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. G. Chastain, Sec'y, Atlanta, Ga.

## IDAHO

Canyon County (Idaho) Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Charles Howard, Sec'y, Caldwell, Idaho.  
Lemhi County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chas. A. Norton, Sec'y, Salmon, Idaho.  
Nezperce County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. L. Stafford, Secretary, Lenore, Idaho.  
The Bingham County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. A. Parsons, Sec'y, Blackfoot, Idaho.  
The Twin Falls North and South Side Shorthorn Association, W. T. McMaster, Sec'y, Twin Falls, Idaho.

## ILLINOIS

Bureau County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Wilson, Sec'y, Princeton, Ill.  
Champaign County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. W. Watson, Sec'y, Champaign, Ill.  
Clark County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. H. Emrich, Sec'y, Casey, Ill.  
Cornbelt Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Hollis, Sec'y, Heyworth, Ill.  
Edgar County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. B. Gernet, Sec'y, Paris, Ill.  
Henderson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. H. Milner, Sec'y, Stronghurst, Ill.  
Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. J. McMaster, Secretary, Altona, Ill.  
Kankakee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Albert R. Nordmeyer, Sec'y, Chebanse, Ill.  
Lee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, M. J. Kent, Sec'y, Amboy, Ill.  
Piatt County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. H. Gross, Sec'y, Atwood, Ill.  
Shelby County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. C. Firebaugh, Sec'y, Windsor, Ill.  
Tazewell County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. G. Starr, Sec'y, Pekin, Ill.  
The Central Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, William Stewart, Sec'y, Paris, Ill.  
Tri-County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties, W. E. Lahre, Sec'y, Lena, Ill.  
Warren County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ralph Wells, Sec'y, Monmouth, Ill.  
Will County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Paul R. Lisher, Sec'y, Joliet, Ill.

## INDIANA

Anderson District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. L. Montgomery, Sec'y, Alexandria, Ind.  
Fort Wayne Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Charles H. Hartung, Sec'y, Hometown, Ind.  
Fountain County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, William Coats, Sec'y, Veedsburg, Ind.  
Huntington District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. T. Fryback, Sec'y, Warren, Ind.  
Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. B. Krueck, Sec'y, Lafayette, Ind.  
Jasper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John Parkinson, Sec'y, Rensselaer, Ind.  
Knightstown District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Robt. Vandembark, Sec'y, Greenfield, Ind.  
Kosciusko County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, L. E. Wyland, Sec'y, Warsaw, Ind.  
The Kokomo District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. A. Jones, Sec'y, Flora, Ind.  
Valparaiso District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Applegate, Sec'y, Hebron, Ind.  
Vincennes Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Prentice Ruble, Sec'y, Vincennes, Ind.  
Western Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. O. Smith, Sec'y, Oxford, Ind.  
White County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. F. Nagel, Sec'y, Chalmers, Ind.

## IOWA

Adam County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. S. Leonard, Sec'y, Corning, Iowa.  
Blackhawk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. D. Strayer, Sec'y, Hudson, Iowa.  
Buchanan County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. T. Lee, Sec'y, Independence, Iowa.  
Clayton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, M. F. McNown, Sec'y, Elkader, Iowa.  
Hamilton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chris. Christensen, Sec'y, Webster City, Iowa.  
Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Halsey, Sec'y, Sioux City, Iowa.  
Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Mrs. E. R. Silliman, Sec'y, Colo, Iowa.  
Madison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, O. E. Husted, Sec'y, St. Charles, Iowa.  
Marshall County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. S. Lewis, Sec'y, Marshalltown, Iowa.

## KANSAS

Chase County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Yeager, Sec'y, Bazaar, Kan.  
Labette County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. B. Campbell, Sec'y, Altamont, Kan.  
Lyon County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, I. T. Richardson, Sec'y, Emporia, Kan.

## KENTUCKY

Kentucky Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. T. Judy, Sec'y, Sharpsburg, Ky.  
Maysville District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. McIntyre, Sec'y, Maysville, Ky.

## LOUISIANA

Louisiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, G. C. Chapman, Sec'y, DeRidder, La.

## MAINE

Maine Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. R. Leland, Sec'y, Mechanic Falls, Me.

## MICHIGAN

Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Oscar Skinner, Sec'y, Gowen, Mich.  
Clinton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ralph Bottum, Sec'y, St. Johns, Mich.  
Genesee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ray E. Potter, Sec'y, Davison, Mich.  
Kent County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, L. H. Leonard, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.  
Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Knapp, Sec'y, Howell, Mich.  
North West Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Roy Zimmerman, Sec'y, Traverse City, Mich.  
Osceola County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John Schmidt, Sec'y, Reed City, Mich.

## MILKING SHORTHORNS

Milking Shorthorn Club of America, J. L. Tormey, Sec'y, 13 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

## MINNESOTA

Houston County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. T. Roverud, Sec'y, Spring Grove, Minn.  
Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. C. Landon, Sec'y, Winona, Minn.

## MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. G. Bingham, Sec'y, Carrollton, Miss.

## MISSOURI

Andrews County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Harry R. Coffey, Sec'y, Savannah, Mo.  
Atchison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. R. Volker, Sec'y, Tarkio, Mo.  
Callaway County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. Sheley, Sec'y, New Bloomfield, Mo.  
Cass County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Mac Bradley, Sec'y, Harrisonville, Mo.  
Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John A. Forsythe, Sec'y, Greenwood, Mo.  
Copper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. N. Smith, Sec'y, Buncheon, Mo.  
Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. H. Westfall, Sec'y, Richards, Mo.  
Jasper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Cowgill Blair, Sec'y, Carthage, Mo.



Johnson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. A. Gougler, Sec'y, Warrensburg, Mo.

Lafayette County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. W. Caldwell, Sec'y, Higgsville, Mo.

Macon County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. F. Richards, Sec'y, Bevier, Mo.

Monroe City Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Warren Fuqua, Correspondent, Monroe City, Mo.

Nodaway County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Lawrence Ogden, Sec'y, Maryville, Mo.

Ray County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Willeford, Sec'y, Richmond, Mo.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clinton Marbut, Sec'y, Verona, Mo.

#### MONTANA

Montana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Wayne W. Wheeler, Sec'y, Great Falls, Mont.

#### NEBRASKA

Gage County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, S. F. Miller, Sec'y, Holmesville, Neb.

Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Godfrey, Sec'y, Cozad, Neb.

Keith County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. W. Shelton, Sec'y, Ogallala, Neb.

Lancaster County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, N. Norland, Sec'y, Lincoln, Neb.

Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, "Con" McCarthy, Sec'y, York, Neb.

Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Carver, Sec'y, Cambridge, Neb.

The Republican Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Kelley, Sec'y, McCook, Neb.

#### NEW ENGLAND STATES

Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. Arthur Simpson, Sec'y, Lyndonville, Vt.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Jackson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Harry E. Buchanan, Sec'y, Sylva, N. C.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Bottineau County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. M. Humphreys, Sec'y, Bottineau, N. D.

Lake Region Shorthorn Breeders' Association, William Guy, Sec'y, Devil's Lake, N. D.

Missouri-Yellowstone Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. F. Burke, Sec'y, Williston, N. D.

North Dakota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. F. LaGrange, Sec'y, Agricultural College, N. D.

Sheridan County Breeders' Association, P. H. Jeardeau, Sec'y, McClusky, N. D.

#### OHIO

Adams County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, L. D. Wittenmyer, Sec'y, Peebles, O.

Ashland County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ralph Ekey, Sec'y, Ashland, Ohio.

Auglaize County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, O. A. Bowsher, Sec'y, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

Belmont County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Watson, Sec'y, Fairpoint, O.

Brown County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. B. Holton, Sec'y, Ripley, O.

Carroll County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John C. Long, Sec'y, Carrollton, O.

Champaign County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, George M. Lincoln, Sec'y, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

Coshocton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Lawrence, Sec'y, Coshocton, Ohio.

Crawford County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, O. W. Angene, Sec'y, Bucyrus, O.

Darke County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, M. A. Behm, Sec'y, Ansonia, O.

Fairfield County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Geo. W. Brandt, Sec'y, Carroll, O.

Gallia County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John Boatman, Sec'y, Cheshire, O.

Greene County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. N. Shoup, Sec'y, Xenia, Ohio.

Hancock County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. B. Brumley, Sec'y, McComb, O.

Hardin County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Roy Pickering, Sec'y, Kenton, Ohio.

Harrison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. G. Lyle, Sec'y, Cadiz, Ohio.

Henry County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. C. Connolly, Sec'y, Napoleon, O.

Highland County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. L. West, Sec'y, Hillsboro, O.

Jefferson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. P. Mills, Sec'y, Adena, O.

Knox County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Breece Bros., Sec'y, Mt. Vernon, O.

Licking County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. F. Zimmer, Sec'y, Granville, Ohio.

Lucas County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Daniel Bucher, Waterville, O.

Logan County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Harry Kilgore, Sec'y, Rushsylvania, O.

Madison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. Yerian, Sec'y, London, Ohio.

Mahoning County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. R. Dickson, Sec'y, Ellsworth Station, O.

Marion County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Homer Meyers, Sec'y, Prospect, Ohio.

Meigs County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Guy F. Larkin, Sec'y, Middleport, O.

Mercer County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, William Wiley, Sec'y, Coldwater, O.

Miami County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Edwin Wilson, Sec'y, Troy, O.

Monroe Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Roy Pratt, Sec'y, Johnstown, O.

Morgan County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chas. C. Thomas, Sec'y, Chester, O.

Morrow County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. M. Gates, Sec'y, Cardington, O.

New London District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. C. Shibley, Sec'y, Amherst, O.

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. C. Rosenberger, Sec'y, Tiffin, Ohio.

Perry County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. L. Daugherty, Sec'y, Somerset, O.

Pickaway County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Carl Hurst, Sec'y, Williamsport, O.

Richard County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Charles W. McBride, Sec'y, Mansfield, Ohio.

Sandusky County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Fred Neeb, Sec'y, Lindsay, O.

Seneca County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, N. B. Flack, Sec'y, Fostoria, O.

Scioto County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Carl W. Appel, Sec'y, Lucasville, O.

Stark County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. C. Folk, Sec'y, Canton, Ohio.

The Columbiana County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. S. Binsley, Sec'y, Lisbon, Ohio.

Union and Franklin County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. C. Robey, Sec'y, Plain City, O.

Williams County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. E. Mass, Sec'y, West Unity, O.

Wyandotte County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Paul Smith, Sec'y, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

#### OKLAHOMA

Alfalfa County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, P. R. Herold, Sec'y, Bryon, Okla.

Cotton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ross Way, Sec'y, Walters, Okla.

Custer County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. B. Strong, Sec'y, Arapahoe, Okla.

Grady County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. W. Kunkel, Sec'y, Pocasset, Okla.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Lawrence, Sec'y, Medford, Okla.

Kay County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. R. Riddel, Sec'y, Newkirk, Okla.

Kingfisher County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. L. Patton, Sec'y, Kingfisher, Okla.

Logan County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, O. B. Acton, Sec'y, Lovell, Okla.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. N. Brittan, Sec'y, Waukomis, Okla.

#### OREGON

Northwest Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Potter, Sec'y, Corvallis, Ore.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Southwestern Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. L. Munce, Sec'y, Washington, Pa.

The New Florence Shorthorn Breeders' Association, S. T. Ford, Sec'y, New Florence, Pa.

The Northwestern Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Alva Reynolds, Sec'y, Linesville, Pa.

Western Central Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. T. McCoy, Sec'y, Mercer, Pa.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. C. McMonies, Sec'y, Huron, S. D.

West River Shorthorn Breeders' Association, P. M. Smith, Sec'y, Draper, S. D.

#### TENNESSEE

Tennessee Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. D. Knox, Sec'y, Knoxville, Tenn.

The West Tennessee and Kentucky Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. B. Carpenter, Dyersburg, Tenn.

#### TEXAS

Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Louia B. Brown, Sec'y, Knoxville Texas.

#### VIRGINIA

Augusta County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. E. Coier, Sec'y, Swoope, Va.

Page County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John G. Grove, Sec'y, Luray, Va.

Rockingham County Breeders' Association, G. F. Holsinger, Magakeysville, Va.

Shenandoah Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John C. Cather, Sec'y, Winchester, Va.

Southwestern Virginia Shorthorn Association, W. R. Crockett, Sec'y, Draper, Va.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

Greenbrier County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. H. Tuckwiller, Sec'y, Lewisburg, W. Va.

#### WISCONSIN

Buffalo County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Oscar A. Hitt, Sec'y, Alma, Wis.

Chippewa County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, P. D. Southworth, Sec'y, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Crawford County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. S. Earll, Sec'y, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, L. D. Eastman, Sec'y, Lancaster, Wis.

Marquette County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, James E. Hamilton, Sec'y, Westfield, Wis.

Pierce County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, P. N. Collins, Sec'y, River Falls, Wis.

Polk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Henry Peterson, Sec'y, Centuria, Wis.

Rock County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. McCann, Sec'y, Janesville, Wis.

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Sec'y, Baraboo, Wis.

Trempealeau County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, G. M. Wiley, Sec'y, Galesville, Wis.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. J. Rhodes, Sec'y, Kansasville, Wis.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

### Send in Your Card

This Breeders' Directory is furnished to inquiries coming to this office from prospective purchasers. It is important to your interests that your card appear therein. The cost is only \$10 per year, payable in advance. Send your copy and check by return mail.

#### ALABAMA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, Linden, Ala. Oakmead Farms—Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. 130 head in breeding herd. Best families. Stock of both sexes for sale at all times. Sires in service: Lucky Lad and Victor Model.

W. L. SMITH, Eutaw, Ala. Meadow Brook Farm—Herd bulls in service: Royal Stamp and Meadow Brook Avondale. Young stock for sale.

#### ARKANSAS

LEWIS BROS., Fayetteville, Ark. Oldest herd of Shorthorns in Arkansas. Herd headed by Dale by Double Dale and Orange Cumberland. Females of the best families. Both sexes for sale at all times.

#### CALIFORNIA

BUTTE CITY RANCH, Box 5A, Butte City, Calif. W. P. Dwyer and W. S. Guilford. Next sale at ranch second week in August. Also breed Shropshires, Berkshires and ponies.



W. M. CARRUTHERS, Live Oak, Calif.  
Carruthers Farm—Eighty breeding females of the best families. Hallwood Villager, California reserve champion, in service.

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Calif.  
Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

#### COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
Herd bulls: Second Thought by Double Dale, and Meteor by Edgcote Toft. 10 head in herd. Choice animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

CORNFORTH LIVE STOCK CO., Elbert, Colo.  
Forest Glen Ranch—Cedarlawn's Best 497572 and Royal Whitehall in service. We try to grow the kind of Shorthorns that will give the best results in the western country.

MAXWELL-MILLER CATTLE CO., Steamboat Springs, Colo.  
Lothian Marmion and Princely Stamp, a repeated prize winner, in service. We always have some breeding stock for sale.

THE MELBURN STOCK RANCH, Elbert, Colo.  
Herd sires, Diamond Gloster 355961 and Typical Thought 545564. Fifty breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and cows for sale.

D. WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.  
Model Type Shorthorns. Herd sires: Advocate's Model and Supreme Model. One of the select herds of the west.

#### ILLINOIS

A. W. DAVIS, Big Rock, Ill.  
Boulderbourn Shorthorns—Females in which the blood of Red Knight, Choice Goods, Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and Villager is blended on good foundations. Type's General, a massive son of Cumberland's Type, in service.

ETHERLEY STOCK FARMS COMPANY, Galesburg, Ill.  
Imported Mayflower 681727 at the head of our herd, which comprises a choicely bred lot of matrons. We always have cattle for sale.

JOHN R. JONES, Williamsville, Ill.  
Cherry Grove Farm—Hercules Diamond, first prize senior yearling International, in service. 100 head in herd. Herd headers for sale.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.  
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.  
Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.  
Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.

#### INDIANA

ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.  
Glenarra Shorthorns—Dale's Farewell by Avondale, out of imp. Rosewood 86th, heads a herd of high-class matrons of the richest breeding. Herd-headers at reasonable prices.

McMILLEN & MARTIN, Decatur, Ind.  
Green Brae Farm—Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Maxwalton Luxury 490400 heads herd.

GEORGE J. ROTH, Booneville, Ind.  
Cypress Valley Farm—We are offering a few Scotch heifers due to calf soon by Maxwalton Stamp, also a few young bulls by Maxwalton Stamp.

WOODSIDE FARMS, Pendleton, Ind.  
Have bred more dual-purpose Polled Shorthorns that have made the Milking Shorthorn Record of Merit than have been produced in any other herd in America. Literature on request.

#### IOWA

G. C. BANNICK, Bennett, Iowa.  
Fairview Shorthorns headed by Golden Goods 408201.

BLAIR BROS., Dayton, Iowa.  
Head of herd, Villager's Sultan 562425 by imp. Villager and Parkdale Marengo 719676 by Rosewood Reserve.

C. W. & FRANK CHANDLER, Kellerton, Iowa.  
Heather Hall Farms—A breeding establishment of 50 Scotch females with Rosewood Baron in service. Only the choicest bulls offered for sale.

CLAYTON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, L. H. Brandt, Pres., Garnaville, Iowa; M. F. McNow, Sec'y, Elkader, Iowa.  
17 good herds represented. 650 registered Shorthorns. Write your wants.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.  
Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.  
Highland View Farm—Choice Cumberland 424859 by King Cumberland 2d. Special offer, two red sons of Choice Cumberland, real show calves. Also other good bulls of Scotch breeding.

W. S. FRENCH & SON, Farmington, Iowa.  
Herd headed by Village King 334462 by Villager, and Sovereign Chief 422116, a double grandson of Whitehall Sultan. We buy and sell Shorthorns; carlots a specialty.

HELD BROS., Hinton Iowa.  
Golden Sultan and Cumberland Crest in service; 150 head. Leading families.

WILLIAM HERKELMANN, Elwood, Iowa.  
Herd sires: True Cumberland 3d and Lavender Champion. Special offer, red son of Princely Sultan and Mildred of Oakdale. Shown as senior yearling. Herd numbers 135.

C. H. JACKSON, Avoca, Iowa.  
Oakwood Farm—Dale Regent by Dale Clarion in service. Breeding stock, both sexes, for sale. On main line of R. I. 40 miles east of Omaha.

D. E. LOMAS, Villisca, Iowa.  
Villager's Gasket heads herd of select matrons. Young bulls for sale. No females for sale at this time.

R. N. MARSHALL, Ollie, Iowa.  
120 head. Best families, headed by imp. Gartley Lansdowne.

R. O. MILLER & SONS, Lucas, Iowa.  
We have cows and heifers, bred in some of the best herds in Canada, on hand for sale all the time.

JOHN C. NYRUP, Harlan, Iowa.  
Fairview Stock Farm—King Rex 660820 and White Knight 724652, herd bulls. Sixty miles northeast of Omaha on the Great Western R. R. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.  
Marr's Avon 383858 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Manilla, Iowa.  
Cumberland Stock Farm—Always a good bull or heifer to sell.

STIPE & STIPE, Clarinda, Iowa.  
Oakdale Stock Farms—All registered Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Roan Sultan, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan and of Cumberland's Last. Best families. Some good Scotch bulls for sale.

E. B. THOMAS, Audubon, Iowa.  
Gainford Monarch 429228 in service. A number of outstanding young bulls and females for sale.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.  
The champion Villager's Coronet and Village Crest in service. Breeding stock of most fashionable families for sale. John Garden, Manager.

#### KANSAS

CHARLES M. BAIRD, Arkansas City, Kan.  
Breeder of registered Shorthorns. Size and quality our aim. Visitors met by appointment.

C. G. COCHRAN & SONS, Hays City, Kan.  
Breeders of high-class Shorthorns. 350 head in herd. Breeding cows and heifers for sale, also car of good yearling bulls.

A. W. CORNELIUS, Rantoul, Kan.  
Silver Dale, carrying 50 percent of the blood of the great Lord Avondale and 25 percent of Collynie's breeding, on equally well-bred females is proving himself a real breeder.

EASTERN KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, F. J. Robbins, Secretary, Ottawa, Kan.  
We are pushing the "reds, whites and roans" by selling good cattle at reasonable prices on an absolutely square basis. Annual sales at Ottawa.

HARRY T. FORBES, Topeka, Kan.  
Cedar Heights Stock Farm—A choice collection of both individuality and breeding. Secret King 505254 in service.

H. M. HILL & SONS, Lafontaine, Kan.  
Cows of the most excellent breeding headed by Master of the Dales, an Avondale bull. Private herd catalog celebrating 25th anniversary of Sycamore Springs Shorthorns.

H. E. HUBER, Meriden, Kan.  
Sires in service: Silk Goods by Choice Goods, and Proud Sultan by Beaver Creek Sultan. Families represented: Violet Bud, Butterfly, Orange Blossom, Caroline, Miss Hudson and others.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kan.  
Herd bulls: Matchless Dale by Avondale and Marauder by Revolution. Families represented: Orange Blossom, Butterfly, Lavender, Duchess of Gloster, Mina, Augusta, Lady Douglas and Queen of Beauty.

THOS. B. MURPHY & SONS, Corbin, Kan.  
Spring Creek Shorthorns. Choice collection of dual-purpose cattle. White Foxglove in service. Always young cattle of both sexes for sale.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.  
Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns—A select herd of females. Maxwalton Mandolin by Revolution in service.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.  
Imported and American bred Shorthorns. 50 head imported February, 1920. Herd headed by Lord Aberdeen and Dale's Renown by Avondale. 100 head to select from.

W. J. SAYRE, Cedar Point, Kan.  
Elmhurst Shorthorns—Glendale 712760, a worthy grandson of Avondale, in service. A few good yearling heifers and young bulls for sale.

TOMSON BROS., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.  
Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwalton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. One hundred breeding females.

#### KENTUCKY

WOODRUFF FARM, Shelbyville, Ky.  
Villager's Victorious by Villager in service. Cows of Scotch breeding.

#### LOUISIANA

CASTLE KIRK PLANTATION, John H. Cockersham, Mgr., Luella, La.  
Louisiana's largest Shorthorn herd. Herd bulls: Golden Villager by Villager and Proud Augustus by Masterpiece. Our cattle are raised under natural conditions in the south and are especially adapted to the south.

WALTER GODCHAUX, New Orleans, La.  
Rosewood Farms Shorthorn—Farm located at Rosewood, La. P. O. address, Red Fish, La. Herd sires: Clovermead Villager and Whitehall Champion. Breeding stock always on hand.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

J. S. ANDERSON, Shelburne, Mass.  
Hillside Milking Shorthorns. Select collection of dual-purpose matrons that are producers of beef as well as milk. Bridegroom 370791, a richly bred son of Avondale, in service. Bull and heifer calves for sale.

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.  
Milking Shorthorns—100 females, many with records over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. fat. The champions, Waterloo Clay and Knowsley Gift, in service.

#### MICHIGAN

BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box A, Tecumseh, Mich.  
Flash Hallwood 469989, roan grandson of Villager, a Lavender, heads herd. Modern sanitary equipment, herd under state and federal supervision. One hour from Toledo, Ohio. N. Y. C. R. R.



**H. J. FLOWER, Milo, Mich.**  
Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

**C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.**  
Richland Shorthorns. Michigan's largest herd. Lorne, Newton Champion and Sterling Supreme, three great bulls, in service. A few heifers and cows for sale. Herd at Prescott. Office at Tawas City.

**JAY R. ROGERS, Morenci, Mich.**  
Milking-bred Scotch-topped Shorthorns—A lifetime with this type. Our bulls can be relied on to transmit our kind. Whitehall King 543959 in service.

#### MINNESOTA

**GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.**  
Ann River Shorthorns—Archer's Monarch 495156 in service; a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

**WILL DAILEY, Pipestone, Minn.**  
Valley View Shorthorns—Type's Gloster by Cumberland Type and Red Memory by Fond Memory in service. Farm just across the Dakota line.

**FINLAY McMARTIN & SONS, Claremont, Minn.**  
Milking Shorthorns—Hartforth Welfare, Keluscott Premier 6th and Welfare Champion in service. Choice herd of breeding matrons. 175 head in herd.

#### MISSOURI

**THE ATCHISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Tarkio, Mo.**  
Breeding stock in lots to suit purchaser for sale. Address H. R. Volker, Secretary, Tarkio, Mo.

**F. C. BARBER & SONS, Skidmore, Mo.**  
Bulls in service: Villager Jr., Village Perfection and Monarch. Cows and heifers bred to, and calves sired by these bulls. Can furnish bulls and females.

**BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.**  
Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385197, Parkdale Baron 414363, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

**A. J. MAURER, 833 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.**  
Shorthorns—Bulls, heifers, cows with calves. Priced in lots to suit.

**O. W. NAUMAN, Craig, Mo.**  
Nauman Shorthorns—Home of Brandsby's Officer and Rosewood Supreme. 80 head choicest breeding cows and heifers. Outstanding young herd bull prospects.

#### NEBRASKA

**THOMAS ANDREWS, Cambridge, Neb.**  
Valley Farm Shorthorns—Sires in service, Scotch Mist 385127 and Rona Supreme 555627. Fifty cows of the best families.

**GAGE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, S. F. Miller, Secretary, Holmesville, Neb.**  
Fifty Shorthorns in this county.

**W. F. RAPP, St. Edward, Neb.**  
Scotch Eean and other good bulls in service. Some choice Scotch cows and young bulls for sale.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

**BATCHELLER FARMS, Mont Vernon, N. H.**  
Dairy Shorthorns—Largest herd in New Hampshire, seventeen imported. Herd headed by Knowsley Prince 2d by Danger Signal, bred by Earl of Derby.

#### NEW YORK

**HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.**  
Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Sires in service: Right Stamp, Fond Memory and Augusta Baron.

**H. E. TENER, Washingtonville, N. Y.**  
Walnut Grove Farm. Sixty purebred registered herd, many of them imported. Herd sire, Fill-pail Record by General Clay. We make a specialty of herd heading bulls. Herd tuberculin tested. Milk records kept.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

**APLAND & SORLIEN, Bergen, N. D.**  
Have bred and sold the highest priced female ever produced in North Dakota. Gloster's Knight 438556 sired her. He still does good work in our herd.

**B. W. AYLLOR, Grandin, N. D.**  
Farm 2 miles from town. 28 miles from North Fargo on main line Great Northern. Maxwalton Stamp 2d in service. Most popular families. High-class stock for sale.

#### OHIO

**CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.**  
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 350, all ages. Write for what you want.

**W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS, Tiffin, Ohio.**  
Clover Leaf Stock Farm—150 Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542 and Village Royal 355016.

#### OKLAHOMA

**JOHN T. KRAMER, Tulsa, Okla.**  
Shorthorn herd of select lot of cows headed by imp. Proud Emblem's Heir and Coral Lavender. Loth great breeding and show bulls.

**J. W. KUNKEL, Pocasset, Okla.**  
Highland Stock Farm—Choice Scotch Shorthorns. Herd bull in service: Princely Sultan 350513, the only son of Whitehall Sultan 163573 in the southwest.

#### OREGON

**W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.**  
Foot hills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milk-ing Shorthorns.

**FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Ore.**  
Craiglea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

**M. & J. SCHAFFNER, Erie, Pa.**  
Comenaut Valley Farm—Herd bulls: Baron Dale 2d and imp. Argonaut. Milking Shorthorn bull Rosebud's Nipper 502725.

**ALEX. N. WARNER, Titusville, Pa.**  
Lancona Farms—New home of the great imp. Naemoor Bridegroom, two top daughters of Avon-rale and other tops of best families.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

**E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. D.**  
Brookside Stock Farm—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd sires: Hummerdale, Anoka Advocate, Brookside Panff. 100 head in herd. Inspection invited.

**FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.**  
Sitka Stock Farm—Imp. Towie Knight 632572 and Maxwalton Pirate 350650 in service. Young stock for sale from sires that are making Short-lorn history.

**ANDREW E. LEE, Centerville, S. D.**  
Summit Shorthorns. 125 head Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. Herd bulls: Royal Linwood, Marengo Type and Roan Ruler. A fine lot of young bulls of serviceable age now for sale, also a few calves and heifers.

**D. E. McMONIES, Huron, S. D.**  
Joy Farm Shorthorns. Gainford Promotion, a son of the great Gainford Marquis, heads our herd, assisted by Gay Prince and Earl of Dale.

**FRANK MUXEN & SON, Frankfort, S. D.**  
Herd bull: City View's Diamond 478657. 35 females in herd. A few good young bulls for sale.

**N. R. RUNDELL, Hurley, S. D.**  
A select herd headed by Dale's Fascinator 471851 and Parkdale Baron 410363.

**SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, M. J. Flanagan, President, Selby, S. D.; D. E. McMonies, Sec'y-Treas., Huron, S. D.**  
To head our herds we buy the best.

**F. E. TAYLOR, Ellis, S. D.**  
Excelsior Farm Shorthorns, headed by Silver Plate 454789 by Royal Silver. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

**E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.**  
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls in service: Prince Cumberland by King Cumberland 2d and Fair Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

**WEST RIVER SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, P. M. Smith, Secretary, Draper, S. D.**  
Out of the west comes the best.

#### TENNESSEE

**LESPEDEZA FARM, R. H. Scott, Manager, Hickory Valley, Tenn.**  
Duryea Shorthorns—Sires in service: Imperial Gloster 340225 and Lespedeza Sultan 406929.

#### TEXAS

**J. R. RABY, Gatesville, Texas.**  
Sires in service: Naemoor Bedesman by Edgecote Masterpiece and Cumberland Marshal 2d. The best families represented. Inspection invited.

**W. W. SAMUEL, Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.**  
Shorthorn cattle.

#### VERMONT

**SENTINEL PINE FARM, Shoreham, Vt.**  
Milking Shorthorns. Herd sires: Satisfaction by Duke of Edgewood, out of Flora Clay, and Priceless Lord Lee by Lord Lee 2d, out of Priceless by Conjuror. A few top herd headers for sale.

#### VIRGINIA

**S. H. MOORE, Stuarts Draft, Va.**  
Breeder of purebred Shorthorns. Scotch-topped. Ferdinand 423339, a descendant of the great Choice Goods, in service.

**T. J. THOMPSON & SONS, Swoope, Va.**  
Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Sultan Masterpiece, grandson of Whitehall Sultan, in service. Young stock for sale.

#### WASHINGTON

**DAY & ROTHROCK, 205 Exchange National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.**  
Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442178.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

**C. C. LEWIS, Point Pleasant, W. Va.**  
The use of selected bulls on my cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 46 consecutive years, has produced high-class, healthy animals of uniform type.

**McLAUGHLIN FARM, Maxwelton, W. Va.**  
Polled Shorthorns (D. S. Polled Shorthorns). Choice Goods, Young Abbotsburn, Craven Knight, Gay Monarch and seven sons of Whitehall Sultan represented in our herd. Bulls for sale.

#### WISCONSIN

**ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis., and Wheaton, Ill.**  
Lavender Sultan, Royal Stamp, Anoka Revolution and imp. Scottie in service. Annual calf sale on the Saturday preceding International Show week.

**G. W. BENEDICT, Platteville, Wis.**  
Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd bull: Lancaster Crown 2d.

**JOHN R. P. FITZGERALD, Gramms, Wis.**  
Bulls, cows and heifers, bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by Cumberland Hero 405883. Farm located within a mile from town.

**MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.**  
Meadow View Farm—Herd sires: Scotch Cumberland by Cumberland's Last, Village Marquis by Villager, Maxwalton Moonshade by Revolution, Diamond Radium by Radium and Proud Augustus by Rean Masterpiece.

**JOHN NOTSETER, Deerfield, Wis.**  
Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd headed by King's Crest 306857 and Collynie Dale 2d 527760.

**REYNOLDS BROS., Lodi, Wis.**  
Master Ruby 446601 sired the Grand Champion cow, the winner of Duggan cup, the first prize get of sire, the first prize produce of cow, the second prize aged herd at the 1918 International. Put some of his blood in your herd.

#### CANADA

**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.**  
Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I have now a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.



# Shorthorn Prize Money at 1920 Fairs and Shows

Name of Fair	Basis	
Alabama State Fair, Birmingham.....	\$1 to \$2 up to \$ 500	
Limestone County Fair, Athens, Ala.....	1 to 2 " "	200
Los Angeles Livestock Show, Los Angeles.	1 to 1 " "	1,200
California State Fair, Sacramento.....	1 to 2 " "	1,000
Calif. International L. S. S., San Francisco	1 to 1 " "	1,500
Florida State Fair, Jacksonville.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Georgia State Fair, Macon.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Northwestern L. S. Expos., Lewiston, Idaho	1 to 1 " "	1,500
Idaho State Fair, Boise.....	1 to 1 " "	1,500
Illinois State Fair, Springfield.....	1 to 2 " "	3,750
Interstate Fair, Kankakee, Ill.....	1 to 2 " "	250
Illinois and Indiana Fair, Danville, Ill....	1 to 2 " "	250
Illinois District Fair, Galesburg, Ill.....	1 to 2 " "	250
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis.....	1 to 2 " "	1,500
Noblesville Fair (Hamilton), Noblesville, Ind	1 to 2 " "	200
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines.....	1 to 1 " "	5,000
West Liberty Fair, West Liberty, Iowa...	1 to 2 " "	200
Southern Iowa Fair, Oskaloosa.....	1 to 2 " "	250
Henry County Fair, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa....	1 to 2 " "	250
Interstate Livestock Fair, Sioux City, Iowa	1 to 2 " "	750
Stocker and Feeder Show, Sioux City, Iowa	1 to 2 " "	400
Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.....	1 to 2 " "	1,200
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.....	1 to 2 " "	1,000
Blue Grass Fair, Lexington, Ky.....	1 to 2 " "	200
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville.....	1 to 2 " "	2,000
Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport.....	1 to 2 " "	750
South Louisiana Fair, Donaldsonville, La.	1 to 2 " "	200
Central Maine Fair, Waterville.....	1 to 1 " "	300
Northern Maine Fair, Presque Isle.....	1 to 1 " "	200
Eastern States Expos., Springfield, Mass.	1 to 1 " "	1,500
Michigan State Fair, Detroit.....	1 to 2 " "	1,000
West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids..	1 to 2 " "	250
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline.....	1 to 1 " "	3,000
Mississippi State Fair, Jackson.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.....	1 to 2 " "	1,500
Ozark Stock Show, Springfield, Mo.....	1 to 2 " "	1,000
Stocker and Feeder Show, St. Joseph, Mo.	1 to 2 " "	400
Montana State Fair, Helena.....	1 to 1 " "	1,500
Midland Empire Fair, Billings, Mont.....	1 to 1 " "	750
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln.....	1 to 2 " "	1,200
New York State Fair, Syracuse.....	1 to 2 " "	750
North Carolina State Fair, Clyde.....	1 to 2 " "	500
(If not taken up by the N. C. State Fair other fairs will be considered)		
North Dakota State Fair, Fargo.....	1 to 2 " "	1,000
North Dakota Fair, Grand Forks.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Ohio State Fair, Columbus.....	1 to 1 " "	5,000
Seneca County Fair, Tiffin, Ohio.....	1 to 1 " "	500
Harrison County Fair, Cadiz, Ohio.....	1 to 2 " "	150
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City....	1 to 2 " "	1,500
Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee....	1 to 2 " "	1,500
Tulsa County Fair, Tulsa, Okla.....	1 to 2 " "	1,500
Oregon State Fair, Salem.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Live Stock Show, Union, Oregon.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Conneaut Lake Fair, Expos. Park, Pa....	1 to 2 " "	500
Erie Exposition, Erie, Pa.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Big Mercer Fair, Mercer, Pa.....	1 to 2 " "	300
South Carolina State Fair, Columbia....	1 to 2 " "	300
South Dakota State Fair, Huron.....	1 to 2 " "	1,000
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville.....	1 to 2 " "	750

Name of Fair	Basis	
Inter-State Fair, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Inter-State Fair, Knoxville, Tenn.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn.....	1 to 1 " "	3,500
Texas State Fair, Dallas.....	1 to 2 " "	5,000
Texas Cotton Palace, Waco.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City.....	1 to 2 " "	1,000
Virginia State Fair, Richmond.....	1 to 2 " "	1,000
Shenandoah Valley Fair, Staunton, Va....	1 to 2 " "	500
Great Roanoke Fair, Roanoke, Va.....	1 to 2 " "	300
Washington State Fair, Yakima.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Inter-State Fair, Spokane, Wash.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Stevens County L. S. Show, Colville, Wash	1 to 2 " "	200
Vermont State Fair, White River Junction	1 to 2 " "	500
West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling.....	1 to 2 " "	500
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee.....	1 to 2 " "	1,500
Inter-State Fair, La Crosse, Wis.....	1 to 2 " "	750
Dodge County Fair, Beaver Dam, Wis....	1 to 2 " "	200
Wyoming State Fair, Douglas.....	1 to 1 " "	750

## Special and National Shows

International Live Stock Expos., Chicago.	10,000
Southeast Livestock Show, Atlanta, Ga...\$1 to \$1 up to	2,000
Shi a Bar Farm Field Show, Grain Valley, Mo.....	1,000
Pacific International, Portland, Ore.....	5,000
Western Royal, Spokane, Wash.....	1 to 1 " " 1,000

## Milking Shorthorn Shows

California State Fair, Sacramento.....\$1 to \$2 up to \$ 500	
California Livestock Show, San Francisco.	1 to 1 " " 500
Illinois State Fair, Springfield.....	1 to 2 " " 750
International Livestock, Chicago.....	2,500
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines.....	1 to 1 " " 500
Eastern States Expos., Springfield, Mass..	1 to 1 " " 2,500
Franklin County Fair, Greenfield, Mass....	1 to 2 " " 300
New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.....	1 to 2 " " 500
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline.....	1 to 2 " " 750
New York State Fair, Syracuse.....	1 to 2 " " 500
North Dakota State Fair, Fargo.....	1 to 2 " " 300
North Dakota Fair, Grand Forks.....	1 to 2 " " 150
Ohio State Fair, Columbus.....	1 to 1 " " 1,000
Pacific International, Portland, Oregon...	1,250
Milking Shorthorn Congress, Erie, Pa....	750
South Dakota State Fair, Huron.....	1 to 2 " " 300
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville.....	1 to 2 " " 300
Vermont State Fair, White River Junction	1 to 2 " " 500
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee.....	1 to 2 " " 500

The sum of \$10,000 was set aside for Champion Shorthorn bull prize at \$25 to each fair to four hundred (400) county fairs in the United States; the condition is made that fair accepting shall appropriate an equal amount, \$25, in addition to their usual classification—\$10 of same to go to the Reserve Champion Shorthorn Bull shown and \$15 to Champion Shorthorn Female shown. Competition at county fairs for this special appropriation by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is confined to exhibitors in the county, and adjoining counties where there is no fair held to which this Association is appropriating.

**American Shorthorn Breeders' Association**  
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.